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THE VIENNA IRREGULARITY

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. FISH, MR. JAY, AND GEN. VAN BUREN—VAN BUREN HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ABUSES—SUGGESTIONS AS TO BARS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The special commission have sent to the Department of State the full report of the irregularities charged against Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, and the replies thereto, together with the correspondence, evidence, and reports connected therewith.

SUBSTANCE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence is voluminous. Minister Jay to Secretary Fish acquaints him with the "concessions for bars and restaurants," "corruption among confidential assistant Commissioners," "letters purporting to emanate from Gen. Van Buren, written, signature and all, by his assistant," "a person in the exposition grounds heard to say, 'I wish some Commissioners were coming that a man would not be ashamed to give his hand to;'" "the commission a pool of corruption," "money paid to Gen. Mayer for privilege of erecting restaurants, bars, &c.," "evidence of mismanagement easily obtained at Vienna," "startling charges of corruption connected with bars (case known in New-York)," "three thousand dollars paid by one firm for three bars and promised monopoly of exhibition," "Hitzel & Company arrive with new grants for bars and restaurants," "corruption and bad faith," "statement of Boehme and Wiehl, and Hitzel & Company as to money paid Gen. Mayer," "contract for roofing the American Court for $30,000," "James instructed by Gen. Van Buren to construct a machinery hall for $6,606," "Mr. Wiehl declines to make a volunteer statement as to money paid Gen. Mayer for bars and restaurants," "as to monopoly of bars being given to Boehme, and similar grants subsequently given to Hitzel, Boehme said, 'It's money,'" "Hitzel said to James, 'You get me a first-rate situation, and we will make all right with you.'"

Secretary Fish wrote to Gen. Van Buren to withhold the authority for opening bars, restaurants, &c., and to furnish to the department the names of parties to whom licenses for such places had been granted. Gen. Van Buren replied that "Permission been granted to Messrs. Jewett & Hitzel. Disagreement between Jewett & Hitzel explained. Messrs. Boehme & Wiehl granted permission to erect building for sale of American drinks." Gen. Van Buren reports all the facts, adding, "No one has paid this commission for bars or anything else." He denounces as foul and false the accusations relative to bars and restaurants reported by Mr. Jay.

Mr. Fish wrote to Gen. Van Buren ordering the suspension of Gen. Mayer until he shall satisfy the department of his innocence. The Secretary says he hopes the charges may be the result of jealousy and disappointment on the part of his accusers. Gen. Van Buren strongly opposed the suspension, saying Mayer's services are "simply invaluable, and his suspension now will work great harm." He, however, would obey instructions.

Mr. Jay gives to Mr. Fish an account of the interview between Gen. Mayer and Mr. Jay. Gen. Mayer wished to speak confidentially. Mr. Jay declined to receive confidential communications, but would hear anything official. Gen. Mayer accepted the condition, and said he and Gen. Van Buren received each $500 from Hitzel for bars to contribute to expenses of the exposition. He stated that he afterward returned his to Hitzel. Gen. Mayer was reluctant to let the Assistant Commissioners at Vienna share the "glory of the work." He asserted his entire innocence of all the charges against him. He refused to surrender the books, papers, &c., of the commission.

Gen. Van Buren writes to Secretary Fish that Gen. Mayer's suspension was a "great wrong to a worthy man." He had implicit confidence in his integrity. The questions propounded by the special commission were "personally insulting in the highest degree." At first he was assured that there were no charges against him, but was subsequently informed that it would not be well to defend Gen. Mayer, or make himself responsible for his acts. The money was borrowed by Gen. Mayer for the expenses of the commission.

Gen. Van Buren replies to the charges against himself. He also sent an address to the President of the United States relating indignities to which he had been subjected.

Messrs. Jay and McElrath write to Secretary Fish that the evidence against Van Buren and Mayer demands their suspension, and they recommend the suspension of the whole commission, and the appointment of a temporary commission, suggesting fit persons. Gen. Van Buren, to Mr. Fish, pronounces the "charges false and infamous," and says the commission was palsied, and the work retarded by the special inquisition. Mr. Fish informs Minister Jay that the Assistant Commissioners had been suspended, and a temporary commission appointed. The suspension was not to reflect on any particular Commissioner suspended. Gen. Van Buren writes to Mr. Fish that he has been "degraded, condemned, and punished, without charge, trial, or proof," and he respectfully asks that he may be righted as publicly as he has been wronged. He says the special commission endeavors to convict him of "mismanagement," &c. He appeals from their decision and explains the action of advisory committees. The temporary Commissioners were to receive the congratulations from the Austrian authorities for work which his hands and his means performed. He finds no parallel to this outrage in all history. His character having been libelled and destroyed, he hopes to "obtain the unbiassed verdict of the great American people."

Mr. Fish to Mr. Jay says the Commissioners not implicated in irregularities are to be vindicated as soon as possible. The temporary commission was expected to recommend the reappointment of former Commissioners not implicated. Justice demanded this. Gen. Van Buren must not be excluded from his position at the opening of the exhibition, unless a responsible report be made, giving the reasons therefor. Mr. Jay to Mr. Fish incloses the report of the special commission to the President, saying that Gen. Van Buren and one or more Assistant Commissioners are proved to have taken money from grantees of bars and restaurants. It is recommended that the commission now suspended be not restored in whole or in part.

Gen. Van Buren, to Mr. Fish, says the exhibition is in confusion. "Great is Jay, and McElrath is his prophet." Spies and informers were employed to accomplish the suspension of the American commission. Witnesses were tempted to make statements adverse to Gen. Van Buren. An agent of an American firm was solicited to make charges against him. Mr. Jay and other members of the temporary commission were largely interested in one or more sewing-machines.

Mr. Fish informs Mr. Jay that Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has been appointed Commissioner in place of Gen. Van Buren. Schultz accepts the appointment as Commissioner in Chief.

CLOSE OF THE COMMISSION.

The correspondence touches on all the points involved in the management of the American Department. The last witness was examined on the 2d of July. Acting Secretary of State Davis, July 30, telegraphed Mr. Jay to close the special commission at once, if not already done. Future investigations may take place in Washington if necessary. Mr. Jay telegraphed to Mr. Davis July 31: "Special commission closed, *Laus Deo*, with report July 5. Special report July 10, simply of evidence taken previously."

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

In conclusion the special commission find as the result of their investigation that the commission to Vienna has been managed corruptly and for personal purposes, to the great detriment of the American Department, and in violation of the American honor, and that such corrupt management has not only lost to the country an opportunity of exhibiting the art, industry, and culture of the Republic in their fair proportions to the most intelligent representatives of all nations, in a manner calculated to enhance our national prestige and our commercial prosperity, but that it has exposed us to national humiliation at Vienna and throughout the world. Touching the responsibility for the business, the active part taken in it by Gen. Wm. Mayer, the first Assistant Commissioner, has been either openly acknowledged or distinctly proven. Of the other Assistant Commissioners none appear to have been closely connected with the management in New-York excepting Albert E. Stiasny and Robert H. Sargeant. Of these, Stiasny alone appears to have known that moneys had been improperly taken, and there seems no reason to doubt his declaration that he heard it by accident and protested to Mayer against it, and that he was excluded from confidence in regard to this part of the management. Mr. Sargeant's conduct as Commissioner, in the loading of the Supply and Guard, and his remaining at New-York, in violation of his engagement to report at Trieste for the unloading of the vessel, seems to demand explanation.

WHO TOOK MONEY—VAN BUREN.

The evidence shows no taking of money by any members of the commission excepting Gen. Van Buren and Mr. Mayer. In regard to Gen. Van Buren, the special commission do not hesitate to report that they dissent from his justification of the taking of $500 as a loan from Hitzel under the circumstances shown in the evidence; that they hold unsatisfactory the explanations given by Mr. Van Buren touching the $1,000 which he received from Messrs. Boehme and Wiehl; that they find an utter want of frankness and an inexcusable disregard of exactness in the statements made by him to the Secretary of State in his letters of the 12th and 13th of March in regard to the number of concessions for bars, and touching the telegrams from Vienna reporting the character of corruption, and that the inexactness of the assurance then given misled the Government into the belief that no irregularities had been committed, demanding an investigation at New-York; and thus compelled the transfer of the inquiry at Vienna.

MAYER.

As to the justification set up by Mayer that all he did in the taking and asking of moneys was done by him as a subordinate, with the knowledge and approval of the Chief Commissioner, and as to the various questions of veracity raised by the evidence between Gen. Van Buren and Gen. Mayer, touching the alleged complicity of the former in the proceedings of the latter, and the sharing by Gen. Van Buren of the second thousand dollars obtained from Boehm and Wiehl, the special commission refrain from expressing an opinion for the reasons:

1. That they do not deem the discussion of these points essential to Gen. Mayer, since no such approval of the acts nor partition of the moneys would, in their opinion, render the acts proper or constitute a valid defense for their commission.

2. That the testimony indicates that additional and more conclusive evidence on these points is attainable at New-York than can be found in Vienna.

3. That they do not conceive, for reasons to be presently stated, that their judgment on this point is necessarily embraced in the scope of their instructions.

They hold that it was the duty of the chief of the American Commission to exercise so wise a vigilance in the appointment of each and all of his assistants, and especially of his first and confidential assistant, and so exact a supervision of the management of the commission as to protect it from the smallest taint or suspicion of corruption, and enable it to accomplish at Vienna a reasonable success, and fitly to represent the integrity and honor of the Government.

ANOTHER GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST VAN BUREN.

Were the Special Commission to admit the justice of Gen. Van Buren's defense for acts which he acknowledges, and were they to pronounce unproven every charge made against him by Gen. Mayer, of having approved and shared his exactions of money, there would still remain the charge, the gravest save that of corruption, which could be preferred against the chief of a commission appointed to represent in an assemblage of the nations the industry, the culture, and the fair fame of our Republic, the charge of having permitted through a period of months, from a want of clear-sighted intelligence and due vigilance, the loose management indicated by the testimony, marked by irregularities which have arrested the success of the commission and brought dishonor on the Republic.

VAN BUREN RESPONSIBLE.

The special commission, therefore, without entering at all upon the charges of complicity made against him by Mr. Mayer, are compelled to regard Gen. Van Buren as responsible, as the chief of the commission, for the abuses of authority committed by his confidential assistant, and, apart from charges of corruption, they find the management generally of the commission which Gen. Van Buren appears to have left to his subordinates, to have been marked by a lack of judgment and foresight, an absence of effective system and order, and a looseness in contracts, in instructions, and in accounts, calculated to insure the ruin of any private business, and which in a great national trust, like that entrusted to Gen. Van Buren, was to the last degree discreditable and intolerable as indicating indifference or incapacity, or both combined.

THE PROMPT ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

While the injury to our country by the corrupt and slovenly management of the commission is to a great extent irreparable, a rare opportunity having been lost, and an exhibition having been made so unjust to ourselves in its character and deficiencies as to have exposed us unnecessarily to national humiliation, much has nevertheless been done by the prompt action of the Government and the temporary and succeeding commission to arrest the consequences of the disaster. The order of the President instituting an investigation, and with a complete subjection of private considerations to the national interest, suspending the commission till it was completed, refuted the idea, broached by the enemies of the Republic in Europe, that the American people were so accustomed to official corruption and so insensible to the national honor, that they could bear without surprise or indignation the gravest charges against the commission appointed to represent American industries at a World's Exposition. The ready response of the temporary Commissioners to the demand of the President for their services is a happy augury, as showing the ability of the Executive, in whatever crisis, to command the services of Americans, in whatever land, to protect, at whatever personal sacrifice, the interest and honor of the country.

WORK OF THE NEW COMMISSION.

The organizing power, executive ability, and untiring efforts of these gentlemen went far to rescue the American department from its demoralized condition, and to introduce order and arrangement. The labors of their successors, bringing to bear sound judgment and business skill under the judicious lead of Mr. Schultz, have done all that could be done to give an appearance of respectability to our scant department, somewhat enlarged by additional shipments from America, and partially redeemed by admirable inventions. The efforts of these gentlemen have been combined, with those of members of the scientific and artisan commissions, to select proper jurymen of skill and reputation, whose character will dissipate all fears of further irregularities in regard to the impartiality of American representations in the distribution of medals, and they have secured from experts the promise of a series of reports on such branches of the exposition as may be most important in the United States. The duties of the commission appear to be performed judiciously and with a conviction of grave responsibility; and the special commission report that the integrity and prudence of the present management are well calculated to cause the past irregularities to be forgotten; to restore general confidence in the American Commission, and to encourage the hope that the art and industry of Europe may be fairly represented at our own Centennial in 1876.

RECOMMENDATIONS TOUCHING THE BARS.

The special commission further report that there have been established in the grounds of the exposition two American restaurants and bars, in regard to which no corruption appears; the one by Kune, of Chicago, the permit for which was given by the Baron Schwarz-Senborn, without the intervention of Gen. Van Buren, and the other by Tracy & Jewett, under authority from the American Department, but without the payment of the bonus and percentage demanded by Mayer for Van Buren and himself. There are in addition two bars in the grounds, called respectively the "American Pavilion" and the "American Indian Wigwam," and a third bar granted at Gen. Van Buren's special request, on the promise of his supervision in the rotunda of the Palace of Industry; all three belonging to Boehme and Wiehl, appear to have been obtained by them in succession, by the payment of moneys and the promise of an interest in their success. The State Department in the letter quoted, advised Gen. Van Buren that the establishment of a single bar at the Vienna Exposition would be of questionable propriety. The commission are clear that the ground thus distinctly taken by the Government represented the sound judgment of the American people, that American drinks, however desirable as a matter of curiosity among the attractions of an European exposition, are not an institution in which the American people take an honest pride, nor one which they desire to propagate through the agents and with the same sanction of the Government. In view of this fact, and of the further fact that these bars have been multiplied by corrupt practices and to the great scandal of the country, the special commission recommend that the American Commissioner at Vienna be instructed to advise the Imperial Manager of the exposition that the authority given for the establishment of said bars was given improperly, and that the American Commissioners will no longer sanction, supervise, nor be in any manner responsible for the same, nor consent to their using the national name or the national colors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN JAY.
THOMAS McELRATH.

VIENNA, Austria, July 5, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

THE FORTY-EIGHT HOUR RULE IN DISTILLATION—THE CENTENNIAL BONDS—CORRUPT PRACTICES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has information that a large suit involving the construction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the forty-eight hour distillation rule has just been decided by Justice Davis, of the United States Supreme Court. The decision of Justice Davis supports the ruling of Commissioner Douglass. The Western distillers very generally maintain that it is impossible to obtain good distillation in less than seventy-two hours, and very many now pay taxes upon a basis of forty-eight hours' distillation, while they claim to perfect a distillation only once in seventy-two hours. The Revenue Bureau claim that the forty-eight hour rule is based upon the experience of the most eminent foreign authorities, and that its adoption in this country has already improved the art of distillation. Those distillers who need more time, it is stated, have either unskillful workmen or manage their distilleries unlawfully.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

It is stated that the Commissioners of the Centennial Commission are negotiating with Jay Cooke & Co. to undertake the placing of the $16,000,000 bonds which it is desired to raise for the purposes of the exposition.

SUIT AGAINST ALLEGED FRAUDULENT IMPORTERS.

The Commissioner of Customs was to-day notified that suit had been instituted against Duden, Freres & Co. for alleged fraudulent importations of lace. Special Agent Jayne was here yesterday.

CORRUPTION IN THE COURTS.

The *Daily Republican* states that the charges of corrupt practices on the part of justices and constables in this District have been fully established by the pending investigation, and says: "A few inquiries of the legal gentlemen who live in our courts soon convinced the most skeptical that these revelations were not only veritable facts, but, furthermore, that the present condition of the code of District law and the legalized rules under which they were administered, make it possible, if not probable, that these wrongs may be continued until public opinion commands a thorough reformation." It seems probable that the work of the committee may result in the adoption of a new code for the District.

COPYRIGHTS.

The Librarian of Congress has issued 9,560 copyrights since Jan. 1. The correspondence connected with this service is very great, and is an additional labor to the general care of the National Library.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Post-office Department has made requisitions on the contractors for 51,126,800 postal cards. Of this number 44,118,000 have been sent to postmasters, leaving orders unfilled in the hands of the contractors amounting to 7,008,800. Add to this the number of cards ordered by postmasters and not yet forwarded to the contractors, viz., 10,331,600, and there is a total deficiency in supplying orders of 17,340,400. It lacks a few days of three months since the first cards were issued. It was estimated at the department that 100,000,000 would be required to supply the demand for the first year. This estimate was too low, for already the orders from postmasters aggregate 61,458,400.

CONSCIENCE.

The United States Treasurer received to-day $80 in currency in an envelope, postmarked New-York, with the following note:

Acknowledge in NEW-YORK TIMES.
CONSCIENCE.

He also received $10 from Detroit, Mich., with the statement: "The inclosed is a debt due the United States."

NAVY CHANGES.

Midshipman Aaron Ward has been detached from the California and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin has been detached from the Worcester and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertol has been detached from the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Worcester; Second Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the Tuscarora.

FRESHET ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—In consequence of a heavy rain, a freshet occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at an early hour this morning, between Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks. A large amount of earth was washed down upon the track at Knoxville, and also at a point near the tunnel. At the Point of Rocks two freight engines ran off the track, causing some delay of trains. The track is now clear, however. On the Washington County branch three treatle-bridges were washed away. Arrangements, however, have been made for the transfer of passengers, and the bridges will be rebuilt immediately.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND PROBABLE SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Solomon S. Sampson, a machinist employed in the New-York and New-England Railroad shop here, and living at Hyde Park, attempted to take the lives of his wife and her mother last evening, threatening them with an open razor. They escaped to the neighbors, whereupon Sampson drew the razor across his throat, inflicting a gash several inches in length. He was removed to the insane asylum.

A NEW RAILROAD OPENED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—The first regular train from New-Haven to Willimantic, via the Air Line, went through this evening, leaving this city at 5:50 P. M., and accomplishing the distance in about three hours. The train will return in the morning, starting from Willimantic at 6:25 A. M. For the present only this train will run daily at the times stated.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SEPT. 17 NAMED FOR HOLDING THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Massachusetts Republican State Committee met to-day, and appointed Sept. 17 for the State Convention to be held at Worcester.

MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—JOSEPH TITCOMB, OF KENNEBUNK, FOR GOVERNOR—THE OHIO PLATFORM ADOPTED.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 12.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day. The State Committee held a meeting last night, and decided upon Hon. C. P. Kimball as president of the convention. There seemed to be a diversity of opinion as to whether to nominate a candidate or not. James C. Madigan, of Aroostook County, and Joseph Titcomb, of York County, were the most prominent candidates spoken of, with the chances in favor of Mr. Titcomb.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Hon. S. B. Leavitt, Chairman of the State Committee, and Gen. F. S. Nickerson, of Searsport, was called to the chair. He said that he had no advice or suggestions to offer, and should, therefore, make no speech. George O. Gosse, of Portland, and Wm. H. Simpson and Marcus Watson, of Biddeford, were appointed to act as secretaries. The chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported 568 delegates present. On motion of Mr. John Rawson, of Bangor, a recess of half an hour was taken for the delegates to select members of the State Committee, and the Committee on Resolutions, Vice Presidents, and for other business.

On reassembling, Wm. H. Simpson declined serving as Secretary. The county delegates then reported the names to complete their organizations. And after other preliminary business the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session of the convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock. While awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Mrs. Jane Thurston, the crazy woman who claims proprietorship of the State, endeavored to have read a paper which she presented, but the presiding officer declined.

A committee of five was appointed to receive, sort, and count votes for candidates. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 275, of which Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, received 136; Artemus Libby, of Augusta, 106; Frederic A. Pike, of Calais, 20; James C. Madigan, of Houlton, 10; J. C. Talbot 2, and Ferguson Haines 1. A letter was read from Mr. Madigan declining, even should he receive every vote. On the second ballot Titcomb was nominated.

While the ballot was in progress, Hon. F. O. J. Smith, from the Committee on Resolutions, asked that the ballot be suspended for the presentation of resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances; supports the Federal Government in all constitutional authority, and regards at this day, as Jefferson did in his day, the true province of a republican government to be the protection of rights and not of interests. It supports the Federal Government and constitutional authority, and defends the reserved rights of the State and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to preserve and maintain these rights it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. It resists all attempts of one department of the Government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments, as the executive and legislative departments under the Republican Party rule has done, in overslaughing the honest opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, by increasing their numbers, and the appointment of new judges who are subservient to the Executive and legislative will. It opposes all interference by law with private affairs or business of men not required by public safety, as is odiously illustrated in the enactment of the existing Bankruptcy law of the United States, and advocates the greatest industrial liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors a liberal law for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the Government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that the constitutional means be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that the Tariff laws should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries, and holds that the nearer an approximation can be made to universal free trade, the greater will be the advantage of the Federal Government to the people of Maine. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, and insists on the substitution of a banking system that shall not cost the people a higher percentage to create a currency in a few hands to loan at their own prices to the industrial masses, than any other people pay for money loans wherewith to uphold their enterprises and compensate the labors of the nation. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in a return to specie payments care must be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefit conferred by railroads, but opposes all unjust combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation, and is opposed to all legislation that places them or any corporations beyond the jurisdiction of the people through their legislatures. It opposes all laws that give capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the Government, Federal or State, and condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice, and commended by sound political wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence, every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression, and to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our support.

Resolved, That, although always constituting a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists have never demanded of the Government, State or Federal, any special privilege; have never infested the halls of Congress or the Legislature with lobbies and rings, but, on the contrary, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances, and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and for the payment of the public debt, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those implicated in them are elevated to high official positions; when seats in the Federal Senate are purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in party elections; when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections; when the bribery of custom-house officers is an established usage, when rings of plunderers are the receivers of money appropriated for public use; when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as not to excite attention; when Presidential patrons receive release from punishment, and the President appoints Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen to office; and when Congressional investigations are generally white-washing affairs, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions and that the fall of the great Republic is looked for throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and the expenditures of the Government shall be diminished; that its patrons shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp the functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct, fraud, and corruption in elections shall be vigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld, and the want of it condemned by the united voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn, without reserve, the late action of Congress in granting additional salary, as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal; and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law or retained money procured thereby. We especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law; and also unqualifiedly condemn the action of the Republican Party of our State in paying for political party work, and enriching party leaders by raising the salaries of public officers, and especially in raising that of the present Warden of our State Prison to $4,000, more than three times the salary of any former Warden, and more than the salary of any other Warden of any other prison in New-England, and more than that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of our State.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana, not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights and of the Federal Constitution, and a union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the same man, revolting to the spirit of our Republic, and dangerous alike to public and individual liberty.

Resolved, That all attempts made to introduce into our American system of schools for the masses the Prussian system of compulsory education, should command the serious investigation of our people and the careful vigilance of the Legislature.

Resolved, That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican Party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complain, including the reduction of Democratic members of Congress to the corrupt schemes of the Republican Party to rob the people of their money.

Resolved, That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles on its folds, we engaged in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to the patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the Government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The adoption of the resolutions was unanimous. The second ballot was then announced. Joseph Titcomb received 198 out of 338 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. Marcellus Emery announced that Mr. Titcomb would accept. The nomination was received with cheers. A committee was appointed to wait on him and notify him of his nomination, and the convention adjourned at 4:40 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 12.—At the Penobscot County Republican Convention, held in this city today, the following nominations were made: For Senator, Jacob W. Palmer, of Bangor; George Cutler, of Medway; Charles Shaw, of Dexter, and John Morrison, of Corinth.

MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—LEVI N. WOOLFORD FOR CONTROLLER—THE RESOLUTIONS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Controller of the Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals assembled in Maryland Institute to-day. Every county was represented, over 100 delegates being present. Mayor Van Zant called the convention to order. A Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization was appointed, when the convention took a recess.

On reassembling W. T. Dove, of Montgomery, was made permanent chairman. The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Controller: Levi N. Woolford, of Somerset, the present incumbent; T. F. J. Rider, of Wicomico; J. F. Dent, of St. Marys, and J. M. Miller, of Cecil. One hundred and nine votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 55. On the first ballot Woolford received 65 votes, and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

The convention next proceeded to nominate a candidate for the Court of Appeals, and James S. Franklin, of Annapolis, the present incumbent, was nominated on the second ballot.

L. M. Waters, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Conservative party of Maryland, in convention assembled, reaffirm its adhesion to long-established principles of the Democracy; it recognizes and supports the legal constitutional authority of the Federal Government, but insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution as necessary to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and people; it opposes centralization as the most insidious and dangerous enemy of popular right, and will continue to denounce it in every guise in which it may appear; it believes in the capacity of the people for self-government; it insists upon equal and exact justice to all men; it is opposed to monopolies, and will prevent by every means in its power all special legislation for the benefit of particular interests which may be injurious or prejudicial to the many, and is pledged to promote by beneficent and judicious legislation the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That the general departments of our Government—legislative, judicial, and executive—are independent in their several species under the Constitution, and any attempt by any one of them to usurp authority is destructive of constitutional right, is in defiance of the others, and should be resisted as dangerous to civil liberty.

Resolved, That our Tariff laws, as adjusted and enforced by the Republican Party, are discriminating and injurious to the masses, and justice demands their revision, with a view to the revenue alone, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular interests.

Resolved, That the wealth of a country is mainly derived from the product of its labor, and every just measure tending to improve the condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate the unjust and discriminating laws under which the agricultural interests of the country have suffered, and we hereby pledge the best efforts of the party to obtain for them a redress of their grievances and equal justice.

Resolved, That still adhering to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers who will improve and till them, we denounce all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies as an unscrupulous and dangerous waste of the public property, fully deserving the condemnation of all just and patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That the late action of Congress in enacting a law for the increase of their own and the salaries of other officers of the Government is, in view of the depressed condition of the laboring taxpayers of the country, upon whom the burden mostly falls, utterly unjustifiable, and its immediate and unconditional repeal should be demanded by the people.

Resolved, That as the power, prosperity, and perpetuity of the State would depend upon the virtue and intelligence of its people, we pledge our party to a liberal provision for the extension and improvement of the free-school system, already auspiciously inaugurated by the Democratic-Conservative Party in this State.

Resolved, That we recommend and shall expect the most rigid economy in every department of the State Government, and we pledge our party to a careful scrutiny of official conduct, and the prompt and vigorous punishment of all official delinquencies.

Resolved, That in presenting our platform of principles, and placing thereon candidates whose past record is an earnest of devotion to the time-honored principles herein announced, we feel confident of the sympathy and support of all honest, patriotic citizens, without regard to past differences, and we ask all who agree with us to unite in maintaining the honor, integrity, and dignity of our beloved State.

The State Central Committee was then appointed, after which the convention adjourned sine die. The convention was harmonious in its deliberations, and the hall was well filled with spectators.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS HELD YESTERDAY.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Republican County Convention assembled here to-day, and passed resolutions expressing confidence in the General Government, approving the administration of Gov. Hartranft, indorsing the course of Senator Scott, repudiating the Huntingdon *Globe*, and declaring it unworthy of confidence, revoking the appointment of Mr. A. L. Guss as a representative delegate to the State Convention, and electing Mr. H. G. Fisher in his place. Mr. T. L. Guss, with nine of the eighty-eight delegates composing the convention, withdrew from the convention, organized and denounced the regular convention, and then adjourned to await the action of the Democratic County Convention.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention and the friends of the different candidates are arriving in large numbers. Mackey's friends claim that he will have 110 votes on the first ballot. The Judgeship is warmly contested between Paxon, Butler, and Gordon.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and nominated C. B. Breckway unanimously for Representative, Michael Grover for Sheriff, John Snyder for Treasurer, and John Herver for Commissioner.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day, and nominated a ticket from which all persons connected with corrupt local rings are excluded.

THE SAVAGES.

MURDERS BY SIOUX AND OTHERS FROM FORT FETTERMAN—SHERIDAN RECOMMENDS ANOTHER "HARD BLOW"—THE SIOUX AND PAWNEE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Lieut. Col. Brackett, of the Second Cavalry, commanding at Fort Stambrough, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 29, writes to the Assistant Adjutant General, at Omaha, as follows:

"Lieut. Wheeler returned from his scout after the Indians who murdered Mrs. Richards and Miss Hall, on the 26th inst., last evening. He followed them until the trail was completely washed out by a severe hail and rain storm, and found it useless to go any further. In his opinion, they were Sioux from about Fort Fetterman. He had determined to follow them with his small command of forty men, but it is as well, perhaps, that he did not do so. His men would have been overpowered. In my opinion a thorough scout ought to be made from this to Fetterman with three companies of cavalry, and I think two more companies ought to be sent here for the Summer and Autumn, which could be sent away at the approach of Winter. Company B has been scouting constantly, and it is fair that they should be relieved and sent down toward Omaha to Winter. Unless more troops are sent here it is only a question of time before all the settlers on the Popoagie will be killed by the savages."

The report was forwarded to Gen. Sheridan, and he indorsed it as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1873.

Respectfully forwarded. The murders and robberies, made from time to time in the Wind River Valley, are by the Sioux or their allies, the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who have their homes in the country about Fort Fetterman and Laramie. They come slyly and return so rapidly that it is impossible for the troops to overtake them. I do not approve of the scout proposed, as it would do no good. However, if the Government will let us punish the Indians after they reach home, with the troops stationed at Fetterman's and Laramie, I think we can do it by taking advantage of some favorable opportunity. There are no Indians in the western country who so richly deserve a hard blow as these about Fort Fetterman and Laramie.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

Upon being received by Gen. Sherman, the document was indorsed as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1873.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

I really do not understand by what treaty, or by what authority any Indians are allowed to reside at or near Forts Laramie and Fetterman. In my judgment they should be compelled to go to their reservation and stay there.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The following telegram was received by Gen. Sherman this morning:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

Gen. W. T. Sherman:

There is now sufficient evidence to confirm the unofficial reports of the fight between the Sioux and Pawnees, on the Republican River, in the south-west corner of Nebraska. The Pawnees were punished and utterly defeated. Their loss is greater than at first reported. The Sioux engaged were, I think, the Ogallalas, Brulés, and Red Clouds.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

COMMISSIONER SMITH'S MISSION TO THE SIOUX.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—A special dispatch from Sioux City, says Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived there to-day, accompanied by his wife and daughter, having just concluded a trip from Bismarck, visiting en route all the agencies on the river and holding councils with the Indians, whom he found generally inclined to have peace. The Commissioner was hardly satisfied, however, with the condition of the Indians at points above Yankton, where there is little opportunity for agricultural pursuits, the country being generally barren. This fact, the Commissioner thinks, complicates the Indian question, and he has some hopes of inducing the Indians in these locations to attempt stock-raising, and with this view he purchased some stock in Dakota and left it with them. The Commissioner will to-morrow start on a visit to the Winnebago and Omaha agencies, in Nebraska, and then leave the border on his return trip to Washington via St. Paul.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

TOTAL NUMBER OF THE LOST SEVENTY-TWO—THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Additional reports from the scene of the Wawasset disaster now place the number of the lost at seventy-two. The friends of Daniel Lynch, a tailor doing business in this city, are certain that he was among the lost, judging from the description of an unknown man published yesterday. Lynch was engaged to be married to a widow lady, who, with her two children, were also among the lost.

The investigation into the cause of the disaster will begin to-morrow, and will assume the form of a suit against the owners of the Wawasset by the Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats of the Treasury Department. It appears that on her last eventful trip the owners of the Wawasset failed to ask or receive a special permit to carry more passengers than her certificate of inspection allowed. If the owners had been granted such a request they would have been compelled to have procured an additional outfit. In the matter of an extra license, the owners having neglected to procure that necessary paper, they have violated the law, and the penalty is a fine of $10 per passenger, and to refund the passage money. It is stated that the owners will also be prosecuted for carrying excursionists without a license. Commodore Rose, Inspector of Hulls, who is stationed at Savannah, will conduct the investigation. Mr. Rose will be assisted by John E. Edgar, Inspector of Boilers at Norfolk, both of whom are old and experienced inspectors, and entirely disinterested in the case. In this connection the following order was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 12.

SIR: In view of the fact that the local inspectors at Baltimore made the last inspection of the ill-fated Wawasset, and in order that the Government may avail itself of their services as witnesses in the investigation to be made concerning the disaster to the steamer in question, it is deemed expedient that one of the other local boards of your district be detailed to conduct such investigation. You will please be governed accordingly. Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

John Menshaw, Esq., Supervising Inspector, Baltimore, Md.

The investigation will be held in the office of the Supervising Inspector General of Steam-boats in the Treasury Department, and will continue several days.

MARINE DISASTER.

QUEBEC, Canada, Aug. 12.—News has been received of the wreck of the ship Oregon, owned by Messrs. Ross & Co., of Quebec, at Point Ritchie, in the Straits of Belle Isle, with a valuable cargo. The Captain and crew were obliged to abandon the ship. A Dominion steamer has been ordered to the spot to protect the property.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

PROSECUTION OF INSURGENT MEMBERS OF THE CORTES—BILBOA BESIEGED.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—In the Cortes, yesterday, a resolution authorizing legal proceedings against nine members of that body, implicated in recent insurrectionary movements, was adopted.

The minority remains obstinate, and threatens to resign unless a general amnesty is granted to the Republican insurgents.

Contreras left Cartagena Monday with 400 adherents and made a bold effort to march to Madrid, hoping to find sympathy and fresh accessions on the way, but his band was met and dispersed by the national troops. Contreras escaped. His capture, however, is probable, as cavalry are on his track.

It is reported that a reconciliation has been effected between Marlos and Sagasta, and a coalition of their political supporters will speedily follow.

BAYONNE, Aug. 12.—The Carlists have laid siege to Bilboa.

CONTRERAS ESCAPES TO CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Contreras, with a few followers, has succeeded in re-entering Cartagena, which is now his last refuge.

BAYONNE, Aug. 12.—The wife of Don Carlos has joined her husband, and will share his fortunes in the field.

The Carlist troops are wildly enthusiastic over the event.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIOT IN A MILITARY CAMP IN IRELAND—SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—A desperate riot occurred yesterday in a military camp in the Curragh of Kildare, between two Irish regiments.

Several of the participants were killed, and many received injuries.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Upon the declination of the office of Master of the Rolls by Sir John Duke Coleridge, it was offered to Sir George Jessel, who has concluded to accept the position.

DR. BUTT ON THE UNION—LONDONDERRY—GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, in a public address delivered here to-night denied that he had ever demanded the repeal of the Union.

The celebration at Londonderry to-day was enthusiastic, but passed off without serious disturbance.

Daniel O'Donoghue, member of Parliament for Tralee, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

FRANCE.

VICTOR HUGO'S INEFFECTUAL INTERCESSION FOR ROCHEFORT—DUKE DE BROGLIE ON RADICALISM.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Victor Hugo recently addressed an eloquent letter to the Duke de Broglie, in which he urges the release of Henri Rochefort on account of his literary eminence.

The Duke has replied, declining to interfere with the course of justice, and remarking that the intellectual ability of the offender only serves to increase his responsibility.

The Duke de Broglie went to Lyons to-day. He made a speech this evening, in which he declared that radicalism and society were engaged in a death-struggle.

AUSTRIA.

A SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE SPANISH COAST.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—A squadron of Austrian war vessels has been ordered to the coast of Spain.

SWEDEN.

DESTRUCTION OF CHRISTIANOPLE BY FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The town of Christianople, on Kalmar Sound, Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOP OF PERNAMBUCO—PARAGUAY.

LISBON, Aug. 12.—The steam-ship Boyne arrived here this morning, from Rio de Janeiro, bringing dates to the 23d of July.

The Government of Brazil has determined to prosecute the Bishop of Pernambuco for refusing to obey its orders.

During a debate in the Lower House of the Legislative Assembly upon the course of the Bishop, the President of the Council declared that the Government would force him to comply with its demands.

The insurgents in Paraguay made an attack upon Asuncion, but were repulsed and driven off.

Caballero and a number of other insurgent chiefs are reported to have left the country.

The revolution in the Argentine Province of Entre Rios continued.

CUBA.

SPANISH TRAINS ATTACKED BY INSURGENTS—OTHER ENCOUNTERS.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—While a Spanish column was escorting several wagons loaded with provisions to Guanal de Socarras, it was attacked by a party of insurrectionists in ambush. After a brief engagement the insurgents were repulsed. Several small engagements have taken place lately between the Spaniards and the insurrectionists, at Siguanea, Ceibabo, and Yamaguay.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Col. D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, writes as follows:

CAMP IN BAD LANDS, TEN MILES FROM YELLOWSTONE, SIX ABOVE POWDER RIVER, VIA BISMARCK, Aug. 4, 1873.

We have been three days in the Bad Lands, below and opposite Powder River, but we hope to reach the Yellowstone again to-day. I have found the roads through them very bad. The water and grass is poor. The Josephine is very welcome at Powder River, as we need the forage and clothing badly.

UNITED CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The fourth annual session of the Convention of the United Caledonian Association commenced in this city to-day. John Watt, of New-York, presided. Clubs were represented from Detroit, Mich.; St. Catherines, Ontario; Cohoes, N. Y.; New-Brunswick, Newark, and Paterson, N. J.; Washington, Montreal, New-York City, Syracuse, Auburn, Scranton, Pittston, Toronto, San Francisco, Hartford, New-Haven, Boston, and Philadelphia. The Committee on Credentials reported two sets of delegates from Wilmington, Del., and a special committee on the subject was appointed.

FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.

At 11:30 last night, as one of the Cortlandt-street ferry-boats was coming into the dock on the New-York side, a man named Thomas Dillon, a native of Ireland, while stepping on the landing, was caught between the bridge and the boat. Having attempted to get off the boat too soon, his leg went down and was severely crushed. An ambulance was at once sent for, and he was conveyed to Park Hospital. It is thought the injury will prove fatal.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SANITARY MEASURES.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS—CITY MORTALITY—THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NUISANCE—THE CITY MARKETS.

The Board of Health held an important session yesterday.

City Sanitary Superintendent Day submitted the following report on the condition of the streets, which was approved:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1873.
Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman Sanitary Committee:

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report on the condition of the streets and avenues for the week ending Aug. 9, compiled from the usual weekly reports of the inspectors and assistant inspectors of this department.

Inspector Judson (First, Third, and Fifth Wards) reports his streets as filthy with street-manure, and considers it discreditable that so much street-dirt and rubbish are allowed to lie in the streets and gutters, to be ground to powder, in the form of mud or dust.

Inspector Tracy (Sixth Ward) reports Walker-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, dirty with street-dirt and garbage; Elizabeth-street dirty with street-dirt, except in front of Fire Department repair-shops; Bayard-street, from Bowery to Elizabeth, dirty with street-dirt; Mott-street, from Pell to Bayard-street, dirty with street-dirt; Pell-street and Doyer-street, dirty with street-dirt; White-street, from Broadway to Elm, dirty with street-dirt; Elm-street, from Canal to Pearl street, dirty with street-dirt and rubbish; Leonard-street, from Elm to Centre, dirty with street-dirt, garbage, and rubbish; Mulberry-street, from No. 41 down to Chatham, very dirty with dirt, garbage, and slops; Park-street, from Pearl to Mott, dirty with street-dirt and garbage; Pearl-street, from Park-street to Elm-street, dirty with street-dirt, manure, and garbage. The streets in the Sixth Ward are not as clean as usual. I should say that the sweeping during the past week has not been thorough, even when done.

Assistant Inspector Emerson (Seventh Ward,) found in the early part of the week that Division, Jefferson, and Jackson streets contained rubbish and garbage, as did also Cherry, between Governeur and Corlears. During the latter part of the week, Cherry, between Catharine and Market, Monroe, between Market and Pike, and the eastern sections of Monroe, Madison, and Division, East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers, and Cherry, between Rutgers and Corlears, were filthy with manure, garbage, and slops. The pavement and grading of Corlears-street is still unrepaired.

Assistant Inspector Hughes (Eighth Ward) finds his streets in a tolerably clean condition.

Inspector Morris (Ninth and Fifteenth Wards) finds his streets in much better condition than the previous week. Several of the streets were very imperfectly cleaned, among the worst of which were West Houston-street, between South Fifth-avenue and Thompson-street, and Carmine-street at its junction with Varick.

Inspector Bryant (Tenth and Thirteenth Wards) reports his district as much dirtier than last week. Mangin-street continues in the same condition, containing street-filth, garbage, and in front of Nos. 63, 65, 67, 69, and 71 the street-gutters and streets contain filth, rubbish, and ponded slops and water. Essex-street is being improved by the repair of the cobble-stone pavement. Goerck-street, from Delancy to Grand streets, contains street dirt and garbage. Division-street is dirtier than usual. Hester, Broome, and Rivington streets have been imperfectly swept. The inspector can see no way of keeping the streets clean until the cobble-stone pavement is replaced by something better and the number of vigorous sweepers increased.

Inspector Munde (Eleventh Ward) reports his streets in fair condition as regards cleanliness, and thinks the Street-cleaning Department deserve credit for their close attention to his very many notoriously badly-paved streets. He reports, however, that Twelfth-street, immediately east of Avenue C, contains foul and offensive water, covered with a green scum of evident long standing.

Assistant Inspector Hall (Fourteenth Ward) has no complaint to make, excepting against Mott and Mulberry, and that portion of Hester-street between Mulberry and Centre. These have the old cobble-stone pavement, and it is almost impossible to make it clean, or keep it so. That of Mulberry-street is in an especially wretched condition, being out of repair throughout its entire length in the Fourteenth Ward. "I would urge upon you," he says, "the necessity of having the old cobble-stone pavement replaced by the Belgian or square blocks."

Assistant Inspector Atwater (Seventeenth Ward) reports that his streets have been clean during the past week, excepting Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth streets, portions of which, between First-avenue and Avenue A, were strewn with garbage and street-filth.

Inspector Russell (Eighteenth Ward) finds his streets in a very fair condition as regards cleanliness.

Assistant Inspector Walker (Twentieth Ward) reports his streets in fair condition, excepting Thirty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues.

Inspector Roberts (Twenty-first Ward) finds his streets in good sanitary condition, excepting those streets which require to be repaired.

Assistant Inspector Ewing (lower part of Twenty-second Ward) reports his streets as not so clean as usual.

Assistant Inspector Strong (upper part Twenty-second Ward) reports the following paved streets filthy with stable manure: Sixtieth-street, between Boulevard and Ninth-avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Boulevard to river, and Ninth-avenue from Sixtieth-street to Sixty-third-street. Of the unpaved streets: Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth streets, contains the ashes and garbage it had four weeks ago, and is daily receiving the same filthy materials; Sixty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues is a dumping-ground for all sorts of dirt; Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is very filthy with ashes, garbage, and all kinds of rubbish.

Inspector Post (lower part Nineteenth Ward) reports his streets as clean, excepting all the unpaved streets; also First-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-eighth streets; Second-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets; Forty-first-street, between First and Second avenues; Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between First and Third avenues; Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

Assistant Inspector Fowler (upper part of Twelfth Ward) found all his streets clean and in good condition.

It will be observed that inspectors having unpaved streets uniformly complain of their want of cleanliness.

The proper paving of the streets is imperatively needed if we would have them clean.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
WALTER DeF. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

THE DECAYED FRUIT.

In reference to the quantity of decayed fruit sold in the City, Dr. Day reported as follows:

SANITARY BUREAU,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1873.
To the Commissioners of the Board of Health:

In compliance with the resolution of the board, passed on the 5th inst., directing the inspection and condemning of all unripe, decayed and unwholesome fruit offered for sale, I beg leave to make the following report:

Capt. Thorne, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, having placed a large police-cart, with a driver, at my disposal, I yesterday detailed Special Inspector Whallahan who, with Officer Rhodes, of the Sanitary Police, made a tour of many of the streets of the Eighth and lower part of the Fifteenth Wards.

In the smaller groceries and on many hucksters' stands they found nearly a cart-full of fruit unfit for use, which they condemned, seized, and disinfected. They were careful to discriminate between unripe fruit designed for cooking and unwholesome fruit intended to be eaten in its crude state. Whenever opposition was encountered the ordinance and resolution of the board were shown, and the duty was performed as quietly as possible.

The fruit condemned included melons, pears, apples, peaches, egg-plants, peas, beets, potatoes, and cabbage.

The plan seems to work well and will be continued during the week.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WALTER DeF. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

CITY MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report of the vital statistics of the City during the week ending Saturday last:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
Aug. 12, 1873.

SIR: In the week ending on Saturday, the 9th inst., there were 739 deaths reported in the City. During the previous week, ending Aug. 2, the the actual number of deaths was 837, or 98 more than were reported last week. This great gain to human life occurred in young children. Last week there were 340 deaths reported of infants under a year old, and in the preceding week 432, or 92 more than this number of like age, while 607 deaths in children under five years of age were reported in that week, and only 487 of like ages last week.

The rate of mortality continues steadily to decrease, and in that portion of the population over two years of age it continues, as it has been for two months, as low as in almost any other great city in the world. The mortality (304) in that portion of the population last week was less than a death-rate of 16 in 1,000 annually, while, by including the 433 deaths of infants under two years of age, the rate would be equal to 38.43 in 1,000 inhabitants yearly.

The daily mortality has quite steadily decreased, though with a few exceptional days, from the 15th of July, when 157—the greatest number—died. The simple disorders that killed so many infants have resulted only from the usual causes of excessive Summer mortality in this class, namely, continued high temperature, foul air, negligence of the natural wants and timely care of infants under eighteen months old.

After the closest scrutiny of the causes of death during the past weeks of excessive mortality, nothing in the nature of Asiatic cholera or any epidemic has appeared. The death-rate is again at the standard of the past seven years, and if families will prudently seek the parks and the thorough cleanliness and ventilation of domestic quarters for their young children, and especially avoid all improper food, the present excess of mortality will quickly cease.

Diarrheal maladies were charged with 297 deaths last week, 275 of these deaths being of children five years old. This is 49 less than in the previous week by this cause. The map now submitted shows that during three successive weeks this class of deaths has occurred chiefly within the special districts that were pointed out two weeks ago in the same map. Respectfully submitted,
E. HARRIS, M. D.,
Register.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NUISANCES.

In reference to the slaughter-house nuisances, the Sanitary Code was amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 57. That every butcher and every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building where any cattle, calves, sheep, or hogs have been, or are killed or dressed, and every person, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable where any cattle may be kept, or market, public or private, and, having power and authority so to do, shall cause such place, room, building, stall, (and market, being private,) and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome or offensive matter to be therefrom removed, at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to; and shall, also, at all times (unless some public authority prevents) keep all wood-work, save floors and counters, in any building, place, or premises aforesaid, thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 58. That no cattle, calves, sheep, or hogs shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat or any part thereof, within said City, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley, or place; nor shall any blood, or dirty water, or other substance from such cattle, meat, or place of killing, or the appurtenances thereof, be allowed to run, fall, or to be in any such street, avenue, sidewalk, alley, or place.

Dr. Stephen Smith moved that the following additional ordinance be added to the Sanitary Code:

"That from and after the 1st day of July, 1874, the slaughtering or dressing of hogs shall not be allowed or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, except in an abattoir or building of a plan approved by the Board of Health and of capacity sufficient to admit of the yarding, use, and disposition of all the parts of the hogs slaughtered or dressed, so as to prevent a nuisance and avoid offensive odors and best adapted to such purpose, and to secure the wholesomeness of the meat as food. No building within the City limits is to be used for the slaughtering or dressing of hogs except under and pursuant to the terms of a special permit from the Board of Health, which may at any time be revoked if any nuisance is occasioned by the business conducted in such building, or by any use or disposition of any parts of the animals slaughtered, or if any offensive odors are allowed to escape."

On consultation among the members of the board, however, this was laid on the table to afford time for inspecting all the slaughter-houses, and the following resolution adopted by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be, and is hereby directed to examine all the slaughter-houses within the City limits, and report as to the location of each, its capacity, appointments for yarding, slaughtering, and disposing of offal and refuse, and what measures, if any, this board can take to render the business less offensive, and bring it under more perfect sanitary supervision.

UNINHABITABLE BUILDINGS.

The following resolutions, referring to buildings which are a nuisance to the neighborhoods in which they are situated, were then passed by the board:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to cause the inspection of occupied cellars north of Houston-street, to be resumed with a view to the vacation of those found unfit for habitation; and also cause a reinspection to be made of all cellars recently vacated south of Houston-street, to ascertain if any have been reoccupied.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and he is hereby directed to cause a survey to be made of the five blocks between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and maps to be prepared, showing the boundaries of each lot, with the names of the owners, agents, and occupants, and the character of the business conducted upon it.

MARSHALS' FEES.

A CHARGE OF EXTORTION PREFERRED AGAINST A CITY MARSHAL.

In the office of the Mayor yesterday an investigation took place before his deputy, Mr. Wilder, into a charge of endeavoring to obtain extortionate fees preferred against City Marshal Thomas McGrath. The charge was based upon an affidavit of Mr. J. Warren Lawton, a lawyer, doing business at No. 117 Broadway, who testified that on the 6th of August Charles Field and R. E. Sargent, master and mate of the brig Altavela, were arrested by the defendant on an order of arrest sued out by Ernest Monier, who instituted a suit to recover damages for an assault upon the high seas. The order of arrest required the defendants to give bail in the sum of $300. The seamen arrested were taken to the office of Mr. George H. Smith, No. 4 New Chambers-street, and Mr. Lawton attended there as counsel. He inquired for the Marshal, and when that gentleman presented himself, Mr. Lawton said that he had the bail, and he desired to enter into it. The Marshal replied that he had the bonds with him, and with the assistance of a young man who was employed in the office, they were filled, handed to the respective securities, executed by them, and handed to the Commissioner of Deeds, who was present. Mr. Lawton then asked if the bonds were all right, and the Marshal replied that they would be when they would pay him $20 fee. Mr. Lawton remarked that that did not suit him; that he proposed to give him his legal fees, nothing more nor less. The Marshal responded that he wanted $20; that nothing else would satisfy him, and he reiterated that statement repeatedly. Mr. Lawton threatened an action for false imprisonment if the men were removed under the circumstances, and he again tendered bonds and legal fees. At this time some one whispered to the Marshal something about justification, and exception was taken to Mr. De Groot, one of the sureties, on the ground that he lived in New-Rochelle, though he owned half Fulton-street in this City. The Captain and mate were then taken to the Marine Court to have a justification made in the presence of a judge, but there was no judge then in the court, and after again refusing his legal fees the Marshal took his prisoners to Ludlow-street Jail. Even in the jail, and before the officials there, McGrath refused to take less than $20, and so he had his prisoners locked up. That evening Mr. Lawton went to the residence of the Judge with his witnesses, and he vacated his order of arrest when he became acquainted with the facts of the case. Mr. Lawton strongly protested against these extortions, and offered to bring 100 men forward to show they were victimized in this manner.

Mr. Lawton was examined and testified to the facts embodied in his affidavit. In reply to Mr. McAdam, who appeared for the defendant McGrath, he stated that he repeatedly asked for the legal fees, and demanded a memorandum to that effect before he paid a single dollar. The Marshal did not object to the sureties until after he saw he could not obtain $20. There never was an instance of such gross illegality, not even in the case of Tweed.

Theodore R. B. De Groot, one of the sureties in the matter, testified that he was a dealer in real estate, No. 142 Fulton-street, and had done business in this City for twenty-five years. On the 6th of August he saw Mr. Lawton tender Marshal McGrath his fees and bond, and McGrath refused them, stating that his fee was $20. There was no objection to the bond, but the Marshal said his fees were $10 for each prisoner. He was cross-examined, but without shaking his direct testimony. Charles E. Field and R. E. Sargent, the men who were arrested by McGrath, gave corroborative testimony.

The defense was a complete denial of the allegations for the prosecution, and McGrath himself was examined. He denied having demanded $20 from Mr. Lawton; it never entered his head to do such a thing, and he never said the bonds were all right if he got $20. He objected to the bonds twice, because he did not consider Mr. De Groot a proper security, and he went over to the Marine Court to justify, but the judges were all gone. Whatever he said in relation to money was payment for his trouble in having spent five hours in accommodating the prisoners when he need not have done so. Chas. A. Delar, Michael Hayes, and others, supported Mr. McGrath's statement, and Mr. Wilder, on the conclusion of the testimony, said he would submit the evidence to the Mayor for his decision.

CORONERS' CASES.

On Saturday last the body of a young man was found drowned at Clifton, Staten Island. Coroner Lea, of Staten Island, held an inquest, and after an open verdict had been returned by the jury the body was interred. On Monday evening James Thompson, third engineer of the steamer Atlas—from which vessel, on the night of the 7th inst., Hugh Murray, a fireman, was, it is charged, thrown overboard by David Jones, the watchman—went down to Staten Island, had the body exhumed, and identified it as that of Murray. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Young telegraphed Coroner Lea to come to this City to-day, and have an understanding as to their respective jurisdictions in the case. Coroner Young also took the evidence of George Sine, cabin boy of the Atlas, who was present during the affray, and who stated that Murray came on board drunk, with two other firemen, and began beating Jones, who ran out on the gang-plank to escape from his pursuers. Murray attempted to follow, and, staggering, fell overboard. In the event of Coroner Lea, of Staten Island, not communicating with the officials of this City, Coroner Young will discharge Jones from custody.

AN OLD HOUSE REMOVED.

An old stone and log house which has stood for many a long year in Lancaster, Penn., is being taken down. Of this ancient building the *Examiner*, of that city, gives the following account: "It is believed to be the oldest house in the city, having been built in the year 1737—136 years ago. The building was a remarkably substantial one, and, no doubt, was considered a model piece of work in the days of its erection. Above the door an old marble slab was embedded in the wood-work, which bore, as near as it is possible to make it out, the following inscription: 'Durig Gottes hilf erbout von Matthias Roser, yohr 1737, Juli 30,' which, when translated, means, 'Built through the help of God, by Matthias Roser, July 30, in the year 1737.' The doors of the old house are of solid walnut, some of them handsomely carved, and hung on massive wrought-iron hinges. The windows are almost square, and are fitted with walnut frames. The joists are grooved on either side, and into these grooves have been fitted pointed pickets, wrapped round with straw that had been dipped in mud, thus closing up the entire space between the joist, and making the house not only very strong, but very warm, and at the same time deadening the sound, so that noises made in one story could not easily be heard in the other. The chinks between the logs of which the walls were constructed were also closed with straw dipped in mud. The floors were of solid oak plank, and the lath of split oak. Much of the timber is as solid to-day as it was when put in the building nearly a century and a half ago."

THE CITY MARKETS.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF CATHARINE AND CENTRE MARKETS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the following reports were read on the sanitary condition of Catharine and Centre Markets:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1873.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes submits the following report on Catharine Market:

Said market is known as Catharine Market, occupies the middle portion of Catharine-slip, from Cherry to South-street, and is divided by Water-street into the upper and lower market. The main buildings are of iron, and are so constructed as to allow room for a sidewalk on each side along Catharine-slip. On the south-west side of the market buildings the sidewalk adjoining thereto is left unobstructed; but on the north-east side of said buildings the space allowed for a sidewalk is occupied by wooden structures adjoining the main buildings, and extending to the curb-stone. On the South-street front of the lower market, there is also a wooden structure extending ten feet beyond the curb-stone, and occupying so much of the carriage-way along the market front. This structure is occupied by Cornelius Haggerty, oysters and refreshments; and by Stephen Varney, fruit. The wooden structures adjacent to the lower market building, fronting on Catharine-slip, are occupied as follows: Wm. H. Bolton, oysters. In front of this booth, on a bridge covering the street gutter, and on the street pavement, were a number of barrels, and baskets of oysters, also a coal box and cooking range. 1. Rody Green, oysters; street in front also occupied by barrels, and baskets of oysters, cooking range, coal and ice boxes. 2. J. D. Cornell, poultry; street in front was occupied by boxes and poultry crates. 3. John Riley, oysters; street occupied by barrels, baskets of oysters, cooking-range, and ice-box. 4. James Duffy vegetables. There are similar wooden structures adjacent to the upper market, and along the entire front from Water to Cherry-street, occupied as follows: Jane Hendershott, oysters; T. Murphy, lager-beer. These sheds, and also those adjacent to the lower market, do not communicate with the main building, and therefore they obstruct to some extent the proper light and ventilation of the market; but the sheds between Hendershott and Murphy, at the upper market, communicate with the main building, and are occupied by Edward Kearny for an ice-box; Mrs. Clary, vegetables, and Julia Odlum, tripe. From the corner of Cherry-street to a distance of about sixty feet toward Water-street the sheds are built out about four feet beyond the curb-stone, and thus cover the gutter and a portion of the pavement, interfering with the proper cleaning of the same, while the angle formed by the end of the projecting portion, and that portion of the structure on the line of the curb-stone, affords a convenient receptacle for the deposit of filth in different forms. These several wooden structures adjacent to the main market buildings, are, in my opinion, detrimental to health, in that they obstruct the proper ventilation of the market, and thus tend to deteriorate the quality of the food exposed there for sale. I therefore respectfully recommend that the booth fronting on South-street and occupying a portion of the carriage-way, be removed, as in its present position it interferes with the proper street-cleaning of the pavement and gutter; that the sides of the booths occupying the sidewalk on Catharine-slip be removed in order that proper light and ventilation may be restored to the market, and the sidewalk be restored to the use of the public. And that the entire portion of the wooden structure which projects beyond the sidewalk over a portion of the carriage-way at Cherry-street and Catharine-slip, including such portion of the roof, be removed. I also recommend that the semi-circular transom windows in the main building be made to turn on pivots, or otherwise so arranged as to be easily opened, for the purpose of affording additional ventilation whenever it may be required.

E. H. JANES, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

The report was approved of, and, on motion of Dr. Stephen Smith, the following orders were issued:

Ordered, That the stall, stand, or booth, situated on South-street, New-York, adjacent to Catharine Market, be forthwith removed.

Ordered, That the sides of the stalls, stands, and booths situated on the sidewalk on Catharine-slip, New-York, adjacent to Catharine Market, be forthwith removed so as to allow the free and unobstructed use of said sidewalk.

Ordered, That the owners, lessees, and occupants of the stalls, stands, and booths around Catharine Market, New-York, be and are hereby required to remove forthwith every part of such stalls, stands, and booths that extend beyond or project over the outer line of the sidewalk.

If the occupants of the stands do not comply with the order by Saturday next, at noon, Special Inspector Gridley, with his force of laborers, will tear down the stands.

CENTRE MARKET.

Dr. Jaynes also submitted the following report on the condition of Centre Market:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1873.

Said premises are bounded by Broome, Grand, Centre Market-place, and Centre-street, known as Centre Market, and constitutes one of the public markets of the City of New-York. It consists of a main building, built of brick, and additions on Broome-street and Centre Market-place, built partly of brick and partly of wood. On Centre Market-place, the wooden structures connected with said market occupy the entire width of the sidewalk for nearly half the distance from Broome to Grand-street. These are immediately connected with the market proper, are occupied for the sale of meats and vegetables, and ventilated by means of doors and windows. On the Centre-street front there are several small wooden projections connected with the main building, and built out to the line of the lower step at the entrance of the building. These do not obstruct the sidewalk, but the external standing wood-work of some of them is very filthy, particularly at the ends where the angles formed by these projections and the wall of the main building have the appearance of being resorted to as public urinals, and the wood is saturated and offensive, and the flagging was found to be soiled with human excrements, both liquid and solid. The floor of the extension, or Centre Market-place, was found to be very much broken and decayed, resting immediately on the ground, with no under space for the circulation of air; it readily imbibes moisture from the natural dampness of the ground, which not only favors decay of the wood, but is detrimental to the health of persons who occupy the floor. A portion of the floor in the Broome-street extension was also found to be out of repair, apparently from a similar cause. These conditions of the floors and external appendages of the market building, are, in my opinion, detrimental to health, and require some alterations, with a considerable amount of cleaning, disinfecting, and repairing. I was informed that a portion of the old floor on Centre Market-place and Broome-street is to be taken up and a new floor to be laid in its place, under direction of the Superintendent of Markets, an improvement much needed, and which should be made without delay. I would, however, respectfully recommend that before the new floor is laid a portion of the earth be removed to allow the circulation of a current of air beneath the floor. This will prevent the absorption of moisture from the ground, and the consequent rapid decay of the floor. As the external surface of the wooden structure along the sidewalk of Centre Market-place has become saturated with filth, and interferes with the proper light and ventilation of the main building, I respectfully recommennd that the wood-work inclosing that portion of the sidewalk be removed, with the exception of the posts which support the roof, and that the market-stands be confined to the area within the sidewalk, which should be restored to the use of the public. The wooden structures on the Centre-street front, which do not extend beyond the line of the stoop, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, the old and filthy boards should be removed, and the structures thoroughly repaired and painted. The small corners formed by these structures and the walls of the main building should be inclosed with suitable railings, for the purpose of preventing the continuance of the nuisance now existing. When these places have once been put in a proper condition, I believe they may, with proper care, be kept so, as cleanliness alone will always command a certain degree of respect, even from the vicious and filthy.

I would here add that the untidy condition of this market, instead of being a credit is a disgrace to the City. In addition to the filthy condition of the wood-work, much of it is covered with posted advertisements, or is generally dilapidated. The substantial brick walls of the main building are in many places disfigured with posted advertisements, or from other causes are in a filthy condition. Many of the windows are extremely dirty, and others are so broken as to have scarcely an entire pane of glass in the sash. The lathing of the ceiling at the south part of the building is largely exposed and otherwise imperfect. All of these defects should be repaired; the semi-circular transom windows should be so arranged as to be easily opened for the purpose of ventilation; and the external walls of the market building should be thoroughly cleaned and painted. These alterations and repairs would transform the market from its present unsightly appearance to a neat and attractive building.

The following are the names of the occupants of the wooden structures around the market:

Centre Market-place—Frederick Graeber, dried fruit, &c.; Peter Devitt, eggs, butter, and crockery; Mrs. Fisher, hosiery; Charles Sheimpton, fruits and vegetables; James Boylan, fruit and vegetables; Mr. Dougherty, pickles.

Centre-street—J. H. Ruey, fish; M. Cassidy, poultry; James Donnelly, provisions; Mary Kiver, vegetables; Jantzen & Bostier, meat.

E. H. JANES, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent.

In reference to the report on Centre Market the board made the following order:

Ordered, That the owners, lessees, and occupants of the stalls, stands, and booths around Centre Market, New-York, be, and are hereby, required to remove forthwith the sides and floors thereof, to thoroughly clean and disinfect the space beneath such floors, to provide new and water-tight floors, and effectually clean and freshly paint the wood-work thereof above such floors.

In the event of the occupants of the stalls not complying, the board will see that the order is enforced.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met at Castle Garden yesterday. The resignation of James Hearne as superintendent of out-door labor on Ward's Island was accepted. William H. Horton was appointed foreman of the out-door laborers and superintendent of the Boys' Barracks. The number of watchmen being increased to eight, John Crossin was appointed in addition to those already employed. Their hours of service were ordered, on motion of Commissioner Stevenson, to be from 6 o'clock P. M. to 7 A. M., from Nov. 1 to May 1. James F. McCann was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the dismissal of John McCormack, of the night watch, for sleeping while on duty. John Downey was appointed a gate-keeper. Application was made by A. C. Griffin, on behalf of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, for permission to represent that road at the Castle Garden as its agent. His communication urged that the boats of the company could run from the Castle Garden Pier to Sandy Hook. There being some difference of opinion among the Commissioners in regard to the application, it was referred, together with the whole question of emigrant transportation, for a full consideration to the Castle Garden Committee. The question of an inquiry into the proper management of the emigrant boarding-houses of the City was also referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Commissioner Stevenson offered to read a report which he had written on the religious difficulties at Ward's Island, but, after some discussion on the propriety of receiving a report from the chairman of the committee, without the signature or approval of any other member, it was decided to hold the matter over until the next meeting, which will take place at the call of the Chair.

Action on the proposals for supplying Ward's Island with meat will be taken by the Ward's Island Committee.

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

A SITE ON CANAL-STREET SELECTED—REPORT OF CONTROLLER GREEN.

The commission appointed to select a site for a new City Prison and Bridewell met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall. All the members, consisting of Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, and Mr. Vance, the President of the Board of Aldermen, were present. On Monday evening the commission inspected various sites, and they came prepared to decide upon the one they deemed most desirable, and the location of which was given in THE TIMES of Tuesday.

Mr. Morrison, the Secretary of the commission, read the minutes of the previous session, after which the following report of Controller Green was read and adopted:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1873.
To the Commissioners for the location of a new City Prison and Bridewell:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the board, I have made further investigation in regard to the comparative merits of particular pieces of land in the Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Wards, as a site for the new City Prison, and, after diligent inquiry and consultation with various persons, find that the block of land bounded by Canal, Elizabeth, Bayard, and Mott streets, combines in itself more of the required conditions than are found in any other block situated in the desired vicinity.

In the fact that it is near the corner of Bowery and Canal-street, the point named in my former report as the most desirable location for convenience of access; that it is a piece of land of moderate value; that it is occupied by buildings, the removal of which would involve but a comparatively small sacrifice of property; that the position is high, and of proper grade for building purposes, and such as will not be changed by the new grades which have been established for this part of the City.

These and other considerations seem to point to this as a very eligible block for the proposed site, and I would suggest it to the commission for adoption as the site for the new City Prison and Bridewell provided for by chapter 535 of the laws of 1873.

I have prepared and herewith submit a resolution which will meet the provisions of the law, if the commissioners should concur in the propriety of taking this block of land for the purpose. Very respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

After the report was read, Mr. Vance offered a resolution in accordance with its recommendations, and it was unanimously adopted.

The commission also decided to file a notice of the selection of the site in the Register's office, and that within forty days (the time prescribed by the act of the Legislature) from the filing of the notice, application should be made to the General Term of the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners to appraise the property. The commission then adjourned.

The block selected contains about 80,000 square feet. This measurement is divided as follows: On Canal-street there is a frontage of 187 feet and 5 inches; on Elizabeth-street, 399 feet and 10 inches; on Bayard-street, 188 feet and 4 inches, and on Mott-street, 400 feet and 3 inches. The City, it is said, owns a portion of the property, consisting of the repair-yard on Elizabeth-street and a public school on Mott-street. The value of the buildings on the whole block is roughly estimated at about $350,000, and the ground at about $500,000. This, however, is an unofficial estimate.

CORONERS' FEES.

THE CHEMISTS' BILLS—THE CONTROLLER'S REFUSAL TO PAY EXPLAINED.

Among the many disagreements between the Controller and City officials, or others having claims on the County Treasury, as to the interpretation of various laws, the dispute between the Coroners and Mr. Green is brought to mind by the refusal of Dr. Endemann to make the analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Bancker, supposed to have died from drugs administered by her husband, Dr. Bancker. Mr. Green has always refused to pay the chemists' bills, in such cases, and Dr. Endemann, chemist to the Board of Health, when applied to recently by Coroner Herrman, declined to make the examination of the remains of Mrs. Bancker, declaring that he had already an unpaid bill against the County for his services in the Beggi poisoning case, in which he made a laborious and expensive analysis, by direction of the Coroner, the Controller having, nevertheless, refused to acknowledge the bill.

A TIMES reporter who visited the Coroners' office yesterday was told that not only has the Controller refused to pay the bills of Dr. Endemann for chemical analyses, but also the Coroners' stationery bills, and has failed to acknowledge their request to have an office assigned them at public expense. Until Controller Green came into office, the reporter was informed, Dr. Doremus and other chemists were paid very high prices for their analyses, without question. The Controller, the Coroner had been informed, had based his refusal to pay upon the italicized clause in the following law, which was passed in 1868:

CHAPTER 565, LAWS OF 1868.

An act fixing the compensation of the Coroners of the City and County of New-York, passed May 4, 1868.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby directed to audit the bills of the Coroner of the City and County of New-York for services as follows: For viewing each dead body and holding an inquest thereon, the sum of $10; for summoning and swearing in a jury in each inquest, $5; for making and filing each inquest, $5; *and all other fees or expenses now existing whether by City or County usage, or by law, charged by said Coroners, are hereby abolished.* And no fees herein established shall be audited by said Board of Supervisors or hereafter paid, except upon the sworn accounts filed with said board, and with the Controller of said City.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

This bill was drafted in the Coroners' office, and was never, they claim, intended to make the Coroners pay everything from their own salaries, but merely to abolish the item of "labor" in the Coroners' bills against the City, which had grown to be an abuse, being often purely fictitious.

The reporter called to see the Controller, and was referred to Mr. Earle, the Auditor, who informed him that he had refused to audit chemists' bills, for the reason stated at the Coroners' office—the wording of the law of 1868. That law clearly defined what bills from the Coroners the Supervisors were to approve and the Controller to pay.

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played between the St. George's and Staten Island Clubs, on Staten Island, yesterday. The following is the score so far, the St. George's alone having gone in as yet, and not finished their inning:

Sallerswait, run out	30
M. Eyre, b. Mooney	0
Talbot, c. and b. Mooney	17
Haywarp, run out	45
Hartman, b. Parker	6
J. Smith, b. Whitlock	0
Green, not out	4
I. Eyre, l. b. w., b. Whitlock	1
Wallack, b. MacKen	13
Grace, not out	2

Byes, 1; leg byes, 11; wides, 17; no ball, 1; total, 139.

The game will be continued at 2 o'clock to-day on the same grounds.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The salaries of the attaches of the Board of Assistant Aldermen were reduced yesterday as follows:

Wm. Maloney, clerk, from $3,500 to $3,000; Mr. Fitzpatrick, first assistant clerk, from $1,500 to $1,000; Mr. Coddington, second assistant, from $1,200 to $1,000; Mr. Coyle, index clerk, from $1,200 to $1,000; Mr. Madison, index clerk, from $1,200 to $1,000. It is said that Mr. Betts, the deputy clerk, and Mr. B. W. Beyea have been removed and their aggregate salaries, $2,700, divided among three new appointees—namely, Patrick Fitzgerald, Edward Donnelly, and Thomas Abbott. The changes, it is said, were made in the absence of some of the Republican members of the board to make places for Democrats.

HEAVY FAILURES IN WISCONSIN.

The Madison *Journal* says that business circles in Northern Wisconsin are excited over immense failures at Green Bay. The firms of Earle, Case & Co., and Case, Klaus & Co., general dealers and dealers in lumber and shingles, failed a few days ago. It is understood that the total liabilities of the two firms will reach $500,000. On the 7th, on the complaints of the estate of Moore, of Neenah, Judge Miller issued a decree of bankruptcy against the firm, and assignees will be appointed. The Klaus, in one of the Green Bay firms, is the former Mayor of Green Bay, and a prominent Democratic politician. The Case in each firm is the same man, and the failure of one consequently brought down the other. Both firms were doing a general store business, and at the same time conducting a large number of shingle-mills. It is said that the assets are very light compared with the liabilities.

THE SATURDAY EXODUS.

SCENES AT THE VESTRY-STREET WHARF—GOING UP THE HUDSON.

There is no doubt that New-York City can, when it chooses, be as hot a place as there is in the world, even so hot as to give an aptness to the profane exclamation of the California digger, that it is "like hell with the lid off." For some reason, apparently an inexplicable one, unless the clerk of the weather is in the habit of taking regular bribes from the proprietors of sea-side hotels and mountain resorts, Saturday has a peculiar knack in exceeding in the range of thermometer all its predecessors—the days of the week. Let any one take his stand on one of the many docks from which the steamers start for the distant sea-beach or river-bank on Saturday afternoon and he will have no difficulty in grasping this fact. He will see the tide of overheated, over-worked, perspiring, gasping humanity rushing off, valise in hand, to be purified and reinvigorated with those four-and-twenty hours of rest and fresh air which intervene between Saturday and Monday. It is the play of those forces controlling human elements which we witness every day in the natural elements, as the mass of fetid, impure waters hurry along the river's course to be purified in the briny ocean, only to return fresh and cool with the next rising tide.

The Hudson River is one of the principal avenues of Saturday afternoon emigration. It is for the time being a thoroughfare of busy buyers of oxygen. None are sellers. The market, so to speak, is short, and every one is an eager investor. No one is found willing to go on the "bear tack." From the sweltering atmosphere of their counting-houses bankers, merchants, and brokers stream, from the neighborhood of Wall-street, in the direction of Vestry-street, the principal point of departure; and no sooner do they reach the dock than they throw out their shoulders and expand their lungs to inhale the refreshing breezes of the North River in a way which would lead one to suppose that they have never before in their lives enjoyed one full, deep breath of pure, fresh air. How they must enjoy that Sunday with which the ordinances of creation have blessed the many and cursed the few!

Soon after 3 o'clock the dock at Vestry-street is crowded, for the Mary Powell leaves her moorings at 3:30; and woe betide the dilatory individual who does not arrive in time to secure a seat on deck under the awning.

The pater-familias of the period is in his glory; if he be a banker—in snowy-white waistcoat and varnished boots, with the halo of millions shining softly around him; if an ordinary business man—in straw hat and brown linen duster. All are laden with packages of the daily and weekly newspapers, baskets of peaches and bananas, small parcels impossible of definition, and boxes of cigars, while occasionally one keeps watchful guard over a mysterious deal case addressed to Mme. —— in decidedly French caligraphy. Ah, how welcome that steamer's bell will be when the vessel reaches certain landing points! For what, think you? The safe arrival of the husband, or the long expected milliner's box from Paris. The hubbub on deck at first is a perfect Babel, worthy of the distrustful sons of Noah. Every dialect under the sun is vivaciously brought into use for discussing all the topics of the day, including the last murder, the price of stocks, the movements of the President, and the Saratoga races. On one side you may hear a German merchant expressing his opinion in gutteral tones that the much-talked-of marriage of Prince Alfred with the daughter of the Czar of Russia is a menace to United Germany. On the other side you can learn all the details of the existing corner in gold, and the prospects for the coal combination during the coming Winter. Farther on, in some quiet, retired quarters sits one of the later deserters from the ranks of social celebrities, chatting baby-talk to her first young hopeful. And then again comes velvet-coated Wall-street, shuddering in his boots as he timidly informs his companion that, what with suspended banks and successful safe-burglaries, he has had no sleep for several nights, and that if things are to go on in this way a rich man's life is not worth living. Beyond them a knot of sporting young gentlemen, uttering startling imprecations on the "infernal horse" which sold them in the cup-race, and vowing that they will never buy a pool again. And then fresh cigars, a temporary absence from the deck, a visit to the bar-room, and cocktails all around, are in order; and then the discussion of the same subjects as before, till all are at last wearied, and either doze or relapse into silence until their destination is reached.

The ring of the steamer's bell as she approaches West Point makes the scene lively once more. The pier is a scene worthy of the study of a painter. Smart young cadets in all the splendor of new uniforms and surrounded with voluminous masses of sunshine and other dry goods, pretty little children, some shy, some pert and precocious, and, in the background, matrons of Fifth-avenue, some in full afternoon and some in fatigue dress, throng the dock ready to welcome the arrivals. In no time a plank is thrown from the steamer's deck to the dock, for the Mary Powell has to speed onward to Cornwall, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie. The stately banker walks with a dignified air over the gangway, in spite of the stereotyped cry, of the deck-hand, "All ashore!" "Hurry up!" And, raising his hat to his wife and the other lady occupants of his Brewster barouche, he drives off behind his $5,000 team of horses at the speed of ten or twelve miles an hour. Linen dusters mingle with lace shawls, mantillas, straw hats, Holland dresses, and the baby, and either labor up the hill on foot or ensconce themselves in the dusty omnibus; while the loveliness of Fifth-avenue, which has condescendingly allowed itself to be escorted to the landing by the unfledged sons of Mars at West Point, pout their lips in wrath and female wretchedness at the thought that their anticipated companion of the morrow has thrown them over, as they again seek refuge under the wing of America's embryo soldiers on their return to Cozzens' Hotel. At Cornwall, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie it is the same story, and even the steamer itself seems to feel it is Saturday night, as she puffs and blows off her steam at what is to be her resting place till Monday morning brings on her deck the same crowd, almost to a man, which she has that afternoon brought up the river. Dirty, smoke-dried engineers and stokers issue from her engine staircases, looking as though they had come from the bowels of the earth, and ready for their once-a-week wash, and to marvel at their civilized appearance in the looking-glass as they take their once-a-week shave on the following Sunday morning. And so Saturday comes to an end on the Hudson River.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

CONFERENCE OF MERCHANTS WITH MAYOR HAVEMEYER—HIS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

The committee of merchants appointed to devise measures to remedy the abuses of the permit system, by which nearly all the sidewalks of the business streets of this City are obstructed, called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday for redress. The principal members of the deputation were the chairman, Mr. George M. Mervin, Mr. F. Thurber, Mr. Wm. P. Roome, Mr. O. H. Stevens, and Mr. John T Nilson. When the committee were introduced, Mr. Mervin said that the permit system, as at present administered, was unjust, oppressive, and full of irregularities. Merchants were called to account for offenses of which they knew nothing, and fined in the various courts. He hoped the Mayor would suspend the operations of the Permit Bureau until they could petition the Common Council to repeal or modify the ordinance on the subject.

Mr. Thurber followed. He thought that the police should attend to the matter. They should be empowered to arrest persons who obstructed the sidewalks, as well as hack-drivers, cartmen and others who obstructed the streets. He believed that fining the merchants for the privilege of blocking the sidewalks would not remove the evil.

Mr. John T. Nilson said that the whole system was defective. Informers were sent round the City to take notes of alleged obstructions, and the next thing the merchants had to meet were notices calling upon them to pay fines. They sometimes settled the matter in the Corporation Attorney's office by paying $10, or whatever sum might be agreed upon.

After hearing the views of the deputation, Mayor Havemeyer explained the permit system. He said that formerly Aldermen had power to grant permits to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks, but as that system did not work very well, a Permit Bureau was established. The old Permit Bureau had a "boss" at from $5,000 to $6,000 a year, a deputy boss at from $3,000 to $4,000 a year, and several dependents at various sums. In that way the old bureau absorbed from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, and of that sum only $2,000 or $3,000 found its way into the City Treasury. He found the bureau in that condition when he assumed office, but things were done differently now. At present the bureau had only one clerk at $2,400 a year, and a few inspectors, and whatever remained was turned over to the City Treasury. As long as the ordinance establishing the bureau remained unrepealed it would have to be enforced. Some merchants would block up the sidewalks anyhow, and he thought they ought to be willing to pay for the privilege; but, of course, no discrimination could be made. The Mayor, in closing, said he thought there were some things in the ordinance objectionable, and he was willing to meet with a committee of merchants to see what could be done to make it more acceptable, and prevent abuses of the permit system.

The deputation then retired. It is said that Assistant Alderman Foley is to offer a resolution in the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday next to repeal that part of the ordinance giving permits to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks.

A NEW HOTEL.

ENCROACHMENTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE—ANOTHER PALACE FOR THE TRANSIENT PUBLIC.

The privacy and exclusiveness of Fifth-avenue have been sadly encroached on within a few years. Places of business have suddenly come into notice there at points which it was supposed were unpurchaseable for business purposes, and are now seen quite close to each other. Perhaps the most important innovation of this character is the large hotel now approaching completion on the block lying between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, on the east side of the avenue. Work was commenced on this building in June, 1871, and it will be completed early in September. The new hotel is owned by Mr. John T. Daly, and its cost, as now estimated, will be something over $1,000,000. The material principally used in its construction is brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The building is seven stories high, and has an entire block of frontage 200 feet in length. The main building is 140 feet deep, and two wings connecting with the houses on Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, run back 40 feet further. These wings are each 55 feet wide. The whole building is arranged so as to receive throughout a good circulation of air, and excellent light for every apartment. The main entrance is, of course, on Fifth-avenue, in the centre of the building, but there are entrances also on Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. The main hall on the ground floor is 52 feet wide and 140 feet deep, with a high ceiling tastefully decorated. The hotel offices are located on this floor, and spaces are set apart there for a news-stand and a telegraph office. In the basement are the sleeping apartments of the servants, and also their dining halls. Provision is made for the reception of baggage on the Forty-sixth-street side, so as to keep the front free from any such obstruction. The barber-shop, which is to be fitted up at a cost of some $10,000, the bath-rooms attached, the grocery and general store rooms, the vegetable kitchen, and pantries innumerable, with linen-rooms and boot-rooms, are also situated in the basement. Most of the machinery, which occupies a very considerable space, is placed in the cellar, and the engines are under the sidewalk on the south side of the building. The main dining-room is on the second floor, and is a splendid room. Its ceiling is very artistically frescoed and stuccoed; it is well lit and quite airy, and is 50 feet wide by 105 feet long. At the head of the stairs leading to it is a very handsome, almost circular, reception-room, with several mirrors ranged along the sides, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. There are other smaller dining and breakfast rooms on the same floor for the accommodation of late diners or private parties. There are also two children's dining-rooms on this floor, one for those attended by white servants and the other for such as have colored servants waiting on them. In the basement and cellar more ample provision is made for servants than is usual in hotels. There are bath-rooms, too, provided for their use alone. The kitchen is furnished in good style, having steam ranges for confectionery, brass piping for hot water, and dumb-waiters and elevators connecting with the upper portions of the house. The halls of the building are over a mile and a quarter long, and there are seven miles of piping now laid. On every floor there are four water-plugs in connection with the telegraph alarm, from which a floor could be flooded in case of a fire in a few minutes. There are fire-escapes in the rear at both ends of the building. Two sets of closets have been provided for each floor, and the whole house contains 139 bath-rooms. The parlors on each floor look out on the avenue and the side streets, and in plan the four upper floors are almost precisely similar. The adjoining rooms have double doors, and may be used singly or in suites. Each suite has a bath-room, clothes-presses and closets, and every room has a fire-place in it. The glass used in the building is manufactured by the new sand-blast process, and looks exceedingly pretty, being full of handsome figures, and making somewhat dim and tempered the light which passes through. There are to be two elevators in front, one for passengers and one for baggage, and two in the rear communicating with the kitchen and laundry. From the dome down to the second floor, a large open circular space is left through which flows a flood of light, brightening up the whole centre of the hotel. Stairs ascend from the kitchen to the top of the house, and the servants are to pass this way, keeping away from the front stairs. A few rooms on the upper floors have already been furnished, and, taken as a sample of the work to be done in furnishing the house, they show that when completed the new hotel will do no discredit in its interior elegance to the style of the Fifth-avenue mansions surrounding it. It is named the Windsor Hotel, and has been let to Mr. Hawk, of the St. Nicholas, of this City, and Mr. Wetherbee, of the Revere and Tremont Hotels, of Boston, for ten years. Already scores of people passing along that way stop in to go through and examine it, and some of the apartments have even been let. It is by far removed from the bustling business centres that it will no doubt be a favorite place for family residence.

OLD NORTH RIVER PILOTS.

An Albany paper gives some interesting information concerning old Hudson River pilots, saying: "The oldest pilot is John Gould, aged eighty-two years. He first went up the river in 1805. He became a pilot in 1814—fifty-nine years ago. He was pilot of the old North America, Capt. Lathrop, when she was destroyed by the ice in 1839. Another old pilot is Alexander Wilson, father of Thomas Wilson, who keeps the livery-stable in Steuben-street. Capt. Wilson is seventy-three years of age, and first became a pilot in 1819. He now resides in Lansingburg. The late Allen Seaman first became a pilot in 1829. Before that he was on the sloop Volunteer, of Lansingburg. The Volunteer was commanded by Capt. Willard, Seaman's uncle. Another pilot older than Seaman is Capt. John Dunbar, of this city. He commenced in 1825, four years earlier than Seaman. Dunbar became a steam-boat pilot in 1827. Dunbar first went on the river in a sloop in 1820, the sloop Olive Branch, Capt. Gilmore, of Lansingburg. Dunbar was the first pilot of the steam-boat Victory, launched in this city in 1827. She was commanded by Capt. Cobb. In 1828 Capt. Wiswall succeeded Cobb. Wiswall died in 1838. The steamer DeWitt Clinton was built to run with the Victory in 1828. Both vessels were built in this city, at the South Ferry. The ferry-boats in that year were managed by one-armed Bradt, a leading politician in the lower wards in 1828. Among the commanders of the DeWitt Clinton were Capts. Wiswall, Hyatt, Sherman, and Roe. The Victory and DeWitt Clinton were owned in Albany, the leading men in the line being Fiddler & Taylor, who long kept the leading brewery in this city. Mayor Taylor died some ten or twelve years since. Mr. Fiddler some thirty years ago changed his name to Howard. We understand that he is still living in Brooklyn, aged eighty-two years. The next largest owners in the Victory and DeWitt Clinton were O. R. Van Benthuysen, father of Chas. Van Benthuysen, and Wilcox, the liquor-merchant. Nearly every man in Broadway and State-street owned more or less stock in the above boats. The Treasurer was Welcome Esleek. The Victory and DeWitt Clinton lost money from the start, and soon went to the bad. The property, in 1834, passed into the hands of Robert Dunlap, and this so angered Mr. Fiddler that he 'put a head' on Dunlap the day after the purchase. This occurred at the corner of State and Quay streets. Capt. John Dunbar, the first pilot of the Victory, is still hale and hearty, and looks as young as he ever did. He takes good care of himself, and will probably 'go out' with the century. He resides in East Albany."

SLEEPING RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

A narrow escape from a railroad disaster in Ohio, which was hushed up by the employes of the two trains which were endangered, is told of by the Toledo *Blade*. It says: "An eye witness informs us that the train stopped at Oak Harbor, and then took the side track to await train No. 26. As they had about twenty-five minutes before No. 26 was due, the employes lay down to get a little sleep. They did not awake until after the time on which No. 26 was due, and then started the train. They met No. 26 about half a mile from Rock Ridge, when the two trains stopped about forty rods apart. The hands of each train held a consultation and agreed to say nothing about the affair, but some one who thought that if the sleepy conductor were discharged it would give him a chance to obtain charge of No. 56, told the Superintendent, who discharged all hands on that train."

A GOLD-SEEKER'S STORY.

VAIN WANDERINGS IN SEARCH OF THE PRECIOUS METAL — A FINAL FATAL JOURNEY.

On the reputed authority of Capt. Wilber F. Stone, now a lawyer in Pueblo, the Central City (Col.) *Register* tells, as follows, the story of Robert McGonigle, one of the gold-seekers of 1860: "Capt. Stone crept over the plains with a party of Pike's Peakers in the Spring of '60. He shoved straight for the Cherry Creek diggings. At that time the main diggings were located in Gregory Gulch, where Black Hawk is now situated; in California Gulch, around the head of the Arkansas; Tarryall, in South Park, and on Blue River, over in Summit County, near Breckinridge. Capt. Stone had been in the Cherry Creek diggings about five days, when he met Robert McGonigle. His parents were Irish. He was a graduate of Oberlin, and had taught a country school in Tennessee. Both were suffering from gold fever. Mack, as McGonigle was commonly called, had it bad. He had spent his last cent in getting to Pike's Peak, but was not discouraged. The crowds at the diggings were boiling over with excitement. They were stirred by all sorts of gold reports, and the miners were scattering all over the Territory. A vague hint of discoveries of surpassing richness west of the head waters of the Arkansas created a stampede. It was glowingly reported that a half dozen miners had discovered a valley sprinkled with free gold, and were keeping it all to themselves. Well, Mack ran against an Irishman named Brady, who was hot for the shadowy diggings. Stone told Mack that he would furnish him with an outfit, and he could join Brady, and he would go snacks in any discovery that was made. Mack snapped at the offer, procured his outfit, and he and Brady were off without delay. They had no gun, no pistol, not even any matches, but carried a sun-glass, with which they lighted their fires. They left Tarryall about the 1st of June, crossing the Snowy Range below Mount Lincoln. They made for Grand River. Day after day they stumbled over rocky mountains and crept through gloomy cañons. They searched every gulch and bar, hoping to discover the miners who were taking out their thousands; but they never found them. Everywhere they sifted dirt, with the same unvarying result.

In time their provisions gave out, and they headed for the plains. Through pathless valleys and over snow-capped mountains they struggled, subsisting on wild berries. They lost their reckoning, and had little idea of their position. Brady wanted to go in one direction; McGonigle wanted to take another. Over a week had they lived upon berries, and stumbled toward the plains, when Mack became very sick. Eight days they had gone to bed supperless, and arisen without breakfast. Brady made up his mind that his comrade would die, and, throwing his blanket over his shoulder, moved over the hill and deserted him. Mack recovered strength, and struck for Fort Garland. He was satisfied he knew the course. He found a few berries at intervals. Three days after he had been deserted he climbed to the peak of a high mountain, and below him lay the San Luis Valley. So he went down into the valley. What happened after that Mack himself couldn't remember. All that is certain is that eight days after he and Brady separated Mack was picked up in the San Luis Valley, sixty miles from Fort Garland, in a dying condition. He was found by a party of United States officers on a hunt. It was several days before he recovered consciousness. His first inquiry was concerning the gold diggings. The fever was burning in his veins as fiercely as ever.

The officers of the fort had heard the report of rich discoveries, but had heard them located at the sources of the Rio Grande, instead of in the Grand River country. Then Mack, having entirely recovered, wanted to fly to the Rio Grande. The officers started him off with a new outfit. He left the fort the 7th of July. He sought for gold, but found none. He was chasing an *ignis fatuus*. He saw neither trace nor track of white man during the whole of his journey. Once in a while he ran against a grizzly or cinnamon bear, or saw a Rocky Mountain lion; but the beast was generally more astonished at Mack's appearance than Mack was at the beast's. He was sometimes alarmed by the howls of wild animals, and frequently climbed trees and tied himself to the branches, sleeping in that position until daylight. Again he ran out of provisions. Berries became as scarce as gold. He came across a swarm of grasshoppers. He roasted them on a shovel, and afterward declared he had never tasted anything more palatable. He got into a snow-storm, and nearly froze to death. It was certain that he had again lost his way, and, while staggering aimlessly over the mountains, worn down by fatigue and faint from want of food, he heard a human voice. 'Stop!' it said. Before him stood a Ute Indian with a drawn bow. 'Stop!' the savage repeated. It was the only English word the Ute had learned, and it was used in a peremptory tone. The Ute took pity on him, gave him food, and lent him his pony to take him to Fort Garland, which post he reached thirty days after he had left it.

The second week in August he started to walk from Fort Garland to Tarryall. Near the present site of Cañon City he struck a settlement of several huts. There he heard two hunters say that they had just brought in a man on the point of starvation. Mack hunted up the sufferer. It was Brady, but so changed that he was hardly recognizable. His elbows protruded from the skin, and his face was as thin as a hatchet. He had been crazy for weeks, and incessantly raved about gold-diggings and raw bacon. The hunters had found him squatted on a sand-bar in the Arkansas Cañon, almost naked. The glare of insanity was in his eyes, and his hair and beard were matted with mud. He plunged his hand into the water, and ran his arm into a hole up to his shoulder. He had apparently seen a muskrat enter the hole, and was determined to catch it. His hardships had unsettled his reason, but he still clung to his prospecting-pan, and seemed fearful that his rescuers intended to tear it from him. Brady recovered his health and reason, and is now a wholesale merchant in St. Louis.

Soon after, Mack joined Baker's party of prospectors, who, in turn, joined other parties, who had discovered some mines in the San Juan country. The mines were in the crater of a large extinct volcano, probably twenty miles in diameter. There was great excitement. Over 100 of the most lawless men had collected in that crater. The diggings were not rich enough to pay for digging, and the early snow scattered the adventurers, some drifting back to Cherry Creek and Gregory, others pouring into Utah, and a few slopping over into New-Mexico and Arizona. Mack went to teaching school at Taos. It was like educating Hottentots. He soon broke up his institute, and commenced roaming again. He received a letter from an old friend and schoolmate who had settled down in San Diego, Cal., and Mack resolved to go there. In the Fall of 1861 he left Albuquerque, on foot and alone, intending to cross Arizona to California. The distance was about 700 miles; the country a vast sand desert, infested by Apaches. Two prospectors were encamped on the plains of Arizona. While asleep in their blankets one night, a man stumbled over them. He uttered an apology and begged to lie down between them, as he was very cold. When they awoke in the morning he was gone. That was probably McGonigle. But no tidings were ever received from him. He never reached California. Whether he perished with thirst, or whether his scalp adorns the lodge of some Apache warrior, is purely a matter of conjecture."

THE WILLIAMSTOWN ABDUCTION CASE.

The Troy *Press* gives the following particulars of a social sensation which has, for several days past, agitated the quiet village of Williamstown, and some statements concerning which have been previously made public: "A sensation is reported from Williamstown, that quietest of Summer resorts. One Mr. Neil, a gentleman of high social position, the brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Dennison, of Columbus, Ohio, having had a misunderstanding with his wife, obtained in a Columbus court a decree of separation on the ground of incompatibility of temper. The pair had two children, daughters, one of whom was awarded to the father, the other to the mother. Both parents, with their respective charges, have been stopping in Williamstown, in different boarding-houses, a short distance apart. Each one evidently yearned for the child in the possession of the other, for every day the nurse of mother's darling would take the little girl by father's house, and he would come out and fondle her for a time, allowing her to depart, a like performance having taken place at the abode of Mrs. Niel. The facts of this case were well-known to visitors at Williamstown, who took a deep interest in the two children, who were bright and pretty, and of course there was any amount of gossip about the parents. Thursday Mr. Niel hired a fast livery team, and before suspicion was aroused had carried both children out of town, leaving no trace of his course. It is supposed that he has started for Europe, and as he is a man of means he will spare no money to cover up the trail. Mrs. Niel suffers fearfully over the theft of her daughter, and the whole community is excited."

KILLED BY A BOTTLE AND THE DOCTORS.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette*, of Monday, gives the following account of a curious accident and the singular treatment the wounded man subsequently received, as alleged, from his physician: "On Wednesday last a German bar-keeper named Charles Krapfer, employed at the Sliver Palace saloon on Fifth-avenue, opposite the new Market House, while uncorking a bottle of wine was very seriously wounded by the breaking of the bottle which he held between his legs. The pieces of glass entered his leg and severed an artery. He bled profusely, and was removed to No. 295 Fifth-avenue and a physician summoned, who, it is said, instead of tying the severed artery, stuffed the wound with cotton. The man, who was quite large, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, continued to suffer from loss of blood, and on Friday the attending physician called in for consultation two brother disciples of Æsculapius, and it is alleged that they made an incision in the leg, above the wound and tied the artery there. Krapfer, however, continued to grow worse, and mortification setting in he died on Saturday at 12:30 o'clock. The death was returned to the Board of Health as having resulted from bleeding."

KINGS COUNTY ANNEXATION.

A BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION—OBJECTIONS TO THE SCHEME.

The Kings County annexation Commissioners held their first meeting, after organization, yesterday, and discussed the project of annexing the five county towns to Brooklyn. The meeting was held in the Supervisors' room in the Court-house, and Messrs. Lowber, G. C. Bennett, Wm. Bennett, Wyckoff, Bergen, Baylis, Fox, Hamilton, P. Lott, and Driggs were present, ex-Judge J. A. Lott presiding. The commission adopted the ordinary parliamentary rules to govern its session. The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. George C. Bennett:

Resolved, That the members of this commission desiring, so far as may be, to define and explain to the people whom they represent the interest and general principles which shall govern their action in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them by the law of the State, do hereby agree and declare that in any plan that they shall adopt for the consolidation of the Government and technical divisions of the County of Kings into one municipal Government, the following terms and conditions shall form the basis thereof:

First—That in the adjustment of the existing debts of the present divisions of the county, each town, and the present City of Brooklyn, shall be, as between each other, liable only for its own indebtedness and entitled to its own property, and taxation to defray the principal and interest of such existing indebtedness shall be levied and assessed accordingly; but all the rights, interests, property, claims, and demands whatsoever belonging to or to accrue to the towns and present City of Brooklyn, shall belong to and be vested in the City of Brooklyn as proposed to be consolidated, and all responsibilities of either the towns or city in favor of third parties shall be assumed by and may be enforced against the City of Brooklyn, as proposed to be consolidated.

Second—That for the expense of establishing and maintaining the Fire, Water, Police, and Health Departments the county towns shall not be chargeable, except to the extent that they shall determine to enjoy the benefits thereof.

Third—That for the purposes of taxation the property in the several towns shall be assessed as agricultural lands, except when the same has been or may be divided and used as building lots.

Fourth—That public highways in the county towns shall be maintained at the expense of said towns, and, except that when streets are opened, paved, or macadamized, the expense thereof shall be assessed and collected as provided in relation to like improvements in the city.

Fifth—That each town shall constitute a ward of the proposed consolidated city, the rates of representation in the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors be as now provided for the wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Sixth—That except when the State Constitution imperatively requires otherwise, the city and county government shall be a unit.

Mr. Hamilton suggested that the business be divided under separate heads and a committee appointed for each, and Mr. Bennett said that this was one of the objects of the resolutions.

Mr. Bergen, of New-Utrecht, said he should object to the resolutions, and, in a speech of considerable length, expressed opposition to the annexation scheme. The government of New-Utrecht, he said, was the least expensive; it was only an agricultural village, a long way from Brooklyn, and not in need of being included in the expenses of municipal government, at least not for the present. The question of guarantee also arises. Brooklyn might make fair terms now, but what might be the future course? On the present basis of representation, the county towns would have only one Alderman among them. The great trouble, locally and generally, is the prevailing spirit of centralization. If the county towns do not desire annexation, it should not be forced on them. Mr. Baylis said that if any number of the Commissioners shared the anti-annexation views of Mr. Bergen it would be well to put the main question to the vote at once. After considerable discussion, however, the Chair decided that the duty of the commission was not to discuss the question, but to frame a plan for consideration, as peremptorily laid down in the act creating the commission. The resolution of Mr. Baylis was finally withdrawn, and Mr. Bennett's resolutions were adopted by a vote of 8 to 2.

Mr. Driggs offered the following, providing for the appointment of committees:

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed:

First—On the terms of consolidating the City of Brooklyn and the towns of Kings County, and the division of the territory therein into wards.
Second—On the Legislative Department.
Third—On City Officers.
Fourth—On Finance, including the subjects embraced in titles 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the present charter.
Fifth—On Taxes and Assessments.
Sixth—On Police, Excise, and Public Health.
Seventh—On Fire Department.
Eighth—On City Works.
Ninth—On Public Parks.
Tenth—On street openings and local improvements.
Also Committees on Law and Public Instruction; the Committees on the Terms of Consolidation and the Division of the City into Wards to consist of five members and the others of three each.

The resolutions were adopted, and the commission adjourned to Friday next.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual report of Superintendent Buckley will be presented to the Brooklyn Board of Education at its next meeting. The report shows that the average attendance at the public schools of Brooklyn is over 47,000, and the total registration is slightly over 100,000 children. By the census of 1870 it appears that there are over 126,000 children in Brooklyn between the ages of five and twenty-one, and this is accepted in the report as conclusive evidence of the inadequacy of the school accommodation. Since the consolidation in 1854 of Brooklyn and Williamsburg the public schools have increased in number from thirty-two to forty-nine, and the total expenditure from $150,895 in 1855, to $812,969 in 1870. This year nearly $1,000,000 was asked for. The present value of school property is estimated at over $2,000,000. As compared with other cities the average cost of tuition is medium, being less than in Boston, New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities, and greater than Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, &c. The school libraries contain about 37,000 volumes, including 8,000 in the consolidated library of the Williamsburg schools. The books, however, are not free in Brooklyn, as they are in many cities. This was a point strongly insisted on by Mr. Kinsella, when the last budget was discussed.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday, President Jourdan in the chair. The Sanitary Superintendents submitted reports on the vexed question of cow-stables. Assistant Superintendent Segur reported that he had examined the cow-stables at No. 112 Sandford-street and at No. 129 Magnolia-street, and recommended that the cows be removed from the former stable and allowed to remain at the latter. The board acted accordingly. Another of the Superintendents reported the result of an examination of cow-stables in Franklin-avenue, near Flushing-avenue. The stable contains four compartments, each about 35 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 6½ high. When full each contains twenty cows, each cow having a space 3 by 6 feet, and being tied fast to an upright stanchion. The ventilation and drainage are imperfect. The board directed that the stable be cleaned, and that no more than four cows be kept on the premises between May and November of each year. A report was also received complaining that the carts used by the contractors for filling lots in the Eighth and Twenty-first Wards were of such faulty construction that the dirt fell through to the street, contrary to the regulations of the Board of Health. Irregularity in the removal of ashes and garbage was also reported, but the board adjourned without adopting any remedy.

BROOKLYN "POLICY."

Yesterday Frederick E. Luthey, popularly known as "Boss" Luthey, and the accredited policy leader of Brooklyn, appeared in Justice Walsh's court for examination on a charge of keeping a policy-shop in Hicks-street, between Atlantic and State streets. A few weeks since the shop was seized by the police of the First Precinct, and the writer of the slips, who gives his name as Miller, and who had previously been indicted for dealing in policy, was arrested. He confessed that the place belonged to Luthey, who paid him by salary or commission on the amount of money received. Miller was quietly committed to jail, and Justice Walsh issued a warrant for Luthey's arrest. Detective Curran went in search of him, and a few days since arrested him in Greenwich-street, New-York. He was taken to court and gave bail in $1,000 to appear for examination, "Paddy" Hayes, of Williamsburg, being his bondsman. Yesterday he was again in court, and the Judge continued his bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, a result which surprised Luthey, who evidently anticipated an "honorable" acquittal. He is reputed to have made $200,000 out of policy, and his name is coupled with the ownership of numerous shops, chiefly in Williamsburg. His case will be acted on by the Grand Jury in September.

FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

About 6 o'clock last night a dense column of smoke was seen issuing from the roof of a building belonging to the Warren Chemical Manufacturing Company, Hunter's Point. The flames immediately burst forth, and in a few moments the whole roof was in a blaze, and had there been any breeze blowing at the time nothing could have saved from destruction the many thousands of barrels of tar which are stored on the premises. As it was, the fire confined itself to the building, and in half an hour the firemen succeeded in getting it under control. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

OUTRAGE NEAR JAMAICA.

A bold robbery was perpetrated on Sunday in a comparatively retired neighborhood in Jamaica Township. Early in the morning two men, who were at first taken for negroes, but who were afterward discovered to be white men in disguise, called at the store of a Mrs. DeWitt, on the Jamaica plank-road, near the old Centreville race-course. Inquiring if her husband was at home, and being told he was not, one of them seized her violently, and thrusting her into a chair placed a pistol to her head, threatening her with instant death should she make any outcry. While she was kept in this position by one of the ruffians, the other proceeded to rob the house of everything of value which could be easily carried away. They then bound her securely in the chair, and made their escape with the booty. She immediately made an outcry, which alarmed some of the neighbors, who came to her relief, but not in time to secure the robbers.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY—CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting. Thomas Bellide, indicted for the larceny of a pocket-book containing $19, a hat, and a pair of shoes, the property of John D. Gibson, of No. 88 Varick-street on the 17th of July, was convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Timothy J. Gilmore pleaded guilty to uttering a forged check for $40, signed by Park & Tilford, on the Second National Bank, on the 2d July, and was remanded for sentence....Patrick McCarty, charged with having, on the 29th of July, struck Dennis Sullivan, of No. 20 Cherry-street, two blows on the head with an ax, also pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence....Patrick Haley, charged with the attempted larceny of property, valued at $82, from Alice Noonan, of No. 418 West Fifty-sixth-street, on the 28th of July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....James H. Brady, alias James Morrison, a notorious thief, was brought to the bar. Brady was arrested, some time ago in this City on suspicion of being implicated in a large bond robbery. The detectives could not connect him with the robbery in question, but fortunately identified him as Morrison, who had escaped from State Prison, where he had three years to serve. On being brought to the District Attorney's office it was discovered that at the time Morrison had been sent to State Prison, on one indictment, a second indictment, charging him with having, on the 3d of February, 1871, broken into the jewelry-store of Joseph B. Lewis, No. 88 Bleecker-street, and stealing therefrom jewelry valued at $10, had been found against the prisoner, but laid aside, one term of punishment being deemed sufficient. On this indictment Morrison, alias Brady, was yesterday arraigned, and pleaded guilty. He was remanded to State Prison to serve his unexpired term of three years, and at its expiration to be further imprisoned for an additional term of three years and six months....James Kelly, alias Edward Camp, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with carrying concealed weapons, and was sent to State Prison for one year....August George Nolter, indicted for burglary on the premises of John Hagenbircher, No. 318 Eighth-avenue, on the 22d July, and stealing therefrom property valued at $35, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Peter Kilkenny, bar-tender in the saloon of Bernard McQuade, No. 430 East Eleventh-street, indicted for embezzling $70, the property of his employer, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Jacob Schroeder, who has already served a term in State Prison, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking into the liquor-store of Henry C. Bertrand, No. 149 Delancey-street, on the night of the 21st of July, and stealing therefrom five bottles of liquor. The prisoner was sent back to his old quarters in Sing Sing for a term of two years and six months....Michael Sullivan, charged with the larceny of $165 in money, and a quantity of silks and laces valued at $50, the property of Louis Gatz, No. 69 Bayard-street, on the 29th of July, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and three months. ....George Baker, indicted for the larceny of a watch and chain valued at $170, the property of Leopold Schwarskoff, No. 142 Water-street, on the 25th of July, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE BRINCKLY DIVORCE CASE.

It appears that the famous Brinckly divorce suit, which excited considerable public interest when being tried in this City about two months since, is now likely to fall to the ground. By consent of the parties the case was tried before Judge Van Brunt, without a jury, and the Judge, it is said, before his departure for Europe, owing to the conflict of apparently reliable testimony presented on both sides, expressed doubt as to his ability to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the real facts. In view of this state of affairs, and the possibility of a jury being equally unable to agree on a verdict if the case be again tried, it is understood negotiations are now pending between the parties for a settlement and abandonment of the litigation.

THE TURF.

The following are the weights for the Long Branch and Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, to be run at the extra meeting at Long Branch. The Long Branch Handicap of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 16th of August, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes, and the third to save his entrance. To close and name on the 7th of August. Weights to appear on Wednesday, 13th, and declarations to be made on Saturday, the 16th of August. Winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. If the highest weight fails to accept, then the weight on those remaining in shall be raised 3 pounds. Five or more subscribers to fill. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, 3 years old, by Marsyas, dam Marchioness	80
J. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years old, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney	80
J. Coffee's gr. c., 3 years old, by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter	83
J. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years old, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe	101
J. Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years old, by Revolver, dam Syren	104
C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years old, by Asteroid, dam Alabama	108

The Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 16th of August, with $800 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. To close and name on the 7th of August. Weights to appear on Wednesday, 13th, and declarations to be made on Saturday, the 16th of August. Winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. If the highest weight fails to accept, then the weight on those remaining in shall be raised 3 pounds. Five or more subscribers to fill. Two miles and a quarter.

	Pounds.
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years old, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney	75
J. Coffee's gr. c., 3 years old, by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter	80
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, 3 years old, by Concord, dam Mandina	84
J. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years old, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe	98
C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years old, by Asteroid, dam Alabama	108

STOKES' WITNESSES.

The adjourned term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was temporarily opened yesterday by Judge Davis, for the purpose of hearing a renewed motion to discharge the two boys named Hart and young Redmond, detained as witnesses for the prosecution in the case of Edward S. Stokes. Mr. John O. Mott, who appeared for the prisoners, in the course of his argument, claimed that there was no right to hold them after they had tendered their own recognizance; that they were willing witnesses, of whose presence at the trial there could be no doubt, and their further detention would have a tendency in future cases to impede justice. After hearing the Assistant District Attorney in opposition, Judge Davis said the holding of the witnesses in default of $5,000 bail was a matter within the discretion of the Court. The Court had exercised that discretion, and there the matter ended. The motion was therefore denied, and the Court adjourned to the 26th inst.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Rumors of a projected strike of the Crispins employed in the shoe and boot manufacturing trade, in view of the approach of the usual "busy season," are, on investigation, to be found without foundation, with the exception that in one or two factories some misunderstanding appears to have occurred between the men and the employers in designating the quality of certain goods as second or third class. The rate of wages, it will be understood, depends on the classification of the goods. It is, however, stated that no attempt has been made to reduce the established rates of wages. It is said that only half the usual number of men are employed during this time of the year, and that large stocks are yet on hand, so that a strike would be out of place altogether, and disastrous in its results only to the men. The statement put forth in some of the papers that several hundreds of house-painters are on strike appears to be also without foundation. With reference to the trouble with the coopers employed by Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners in Williamsburg, as to the hours of work, the number of men employed, and the prices paid to them, the firm have completely outflanked the malcontents by the successful introduction of machinery for making barrels by steam, and when everything was ready gave them a week's notice of discharge. The men struck at once, and have since adopted the usual policy of watching the works and attempting intimidation, without the smallest detriment to any one but themselves, from the occasional playful taps of policemen's clubs when they grew too demonstrative.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—For Aug. 13, 1873—Held by Davis, J.—9, Charles A. Crane vs. Moses B. Jefferds; 66, Equitable Life Insurance Society of New-York vs. Annie S. Hillyer et al.; 132, James Boyce vs. Daniel H. Burtnett; 138, The People, Holdeiman, vs. Sybil Schmidt et al.; 166, In the matter of the estate of Moses Aaron, deceased; 181, Leander Stone vs. Charles Fentham; 183, The Market National Bank vs. John H. Schommaker et al.; 195, David Herschberg vs. Henry Tuttle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Philip Wager, rape; Henry Devoe, (two cases,) felonious assault and battery and larceny; Joseph Doyle, receiving stolen goods; Bridget Doyle, receiving stolen goods; Walter Hill, John Carroll, receiving stolen goods; Harry Pulls, receiving stolen goods; Rose Reily, grand larceny; Charles Black, grand larceny; William Geich, grand larceny; William Kerrigan, larceny from the person; George Braun, Hermane Meyers, Charles Gumpe, Frederick Richter, and Charles Bender, felony, (law of 1851.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Pacific Mail	42	300	N. Y. C. & H.	105½
200	do....c.	42	100	Erie Railway	59½
100	do....c.	42⅛	600	St. Paul Pf.	73¾
100	do.	42⅛	200	do....s3.	73¾
500	do.	42	100	do.	73⅞
100	do.	41⅞	1100	Lake Shore..b3.	95
100	do....b3.	42	300	do....s3.	94⅞
300	do.	41¾	500	do.	94⅞
400	do.	41⅞	100	do....b3.	94⅞
200	do....c.	41⅞	200	do....s3.	94¾
900	do.	41⅞	400	do.	94¾
200	do....s3.	41⅞	100	do.	94⅝
400	do.	41½	100	Rock Island....c.	110¾
300	do....s3.	41½	100	do.	110⅝
100	do....s3.	41⅞	100	West. Union....c.	92⅝
500	do.	41⅝	300	do.	92⅝
100	Ohio & Miss.	40¼	100	do....b10.	92¼
100	do.	40¼	100	do....b3.	92¼
300	do.	40¼	200	do....s3.	92¼
100	C., C. & I. C....c.	32⅜	100	do.	92¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$13,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	117¾	$10,000 U.S.5-20,C.,'64.117½
			2,000 U.S.5s,10-40, R.112¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Louisiana 6s,l.	55	200	Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c.	41⅜
20,000	N.Y.S. 7s, B.R.	104¾	200	do....c.	41¼
9,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93	200	do.	41¼
4,000	Erie 1st	104⅛	100	do.	41⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bds	96	200	do.	41½
2,000	C.P. & A.,new.	97½	100	do.	41⅛
1,000	Cen. Pac.	100⅛	100	do....b3.	41½
5,000	do....b3.	100¼	500	do.	41¼
3,000	Un. Pac. 10s	62¼	100	do.	41½
2,000	do.	62⅛	100	do.	41⅝
1,000	U. P. R. R. 1st.	82⅜	400	do.	41¼
4,000	T.& W.,St.L.D.	90½	200	do....s3.	41⅛
2,000	Gt. West., 2d.	88	200	do.	41⅛
7,000	C.,C.&I.C.,1st.	90	300	do....s3.	41
3,000	C.,C.&I.C.,2d.	70	200	do.	41
1,000	M.&St.P.,I.Div.	81	100	do....c.	40⅞
1,000	O. & M., Con.	92	200	do.	40⅞
1,000	S.C.R.&M.1st.	88	1100	do.	40¾
1,000	S. S. Div...b.c.	96	200	do....s3.	40⅝
300	W. U. T.....b.c.	92¼	200	do.	40⅞
100	do....b3.	92¼	100	do.	41
1700	do.	92⅛	200	do.	40¾
200	do....s3.	92	400	Erie Railway.b.c.	59⅛
100	do.	92	200	do....c.	59
100	do....c.	92	100	do.	59⅛
10	Am. Express	61½	200	do....c.	59⅛
100	do.	62	200	Harlem R..b.c.c.	132
100	N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	105⅜	200	do.	132⅜
100	do....c.	105⅜	200	do.	132½
300	do....s3.	105¼	200	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	71⅞
100	do.	105⅜	200	do.	71⅝
100	M.& St.P.R.b.c.c.	52½	100	L.S.& M.So.b.c.c.	94⅝
261	P.,Ft.W.&C.,Guar	93¾	1100	do.	94⅝
13	N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c.	137	100	do....b3.	94⅝
100	Mor.&Es'x R.b.c.	92¾	900	do.	94½
200	O. & M. R....b.c.	40	1000	do....s3.	94½
100	do....c.	39¾	100	do.	94½
100	do.	39⅞	200	C. & P. R., Guar.	89⅜
500	do.	39¾	200	Un. P. R.....b.c.c.	28¼
100	do....s3.	39¼	200	do.	28¼
100	C.&C.I.C.R.b.c.s3.	32¼	300	do.	28⅛
200	do.	32¼	100	do....c.	28⅛
10	N. J. Cent. R. R.	103¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M., and 2:15 P. M.

$3,500	U.S. 6s,'81.b.c.	120½	$20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.114

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200	Western Union	92⅛	100	Lake Shore....c.	94½
100	Pacific Mail	40⅞	400	do.	94⅝
500	do.	41	100	do....b8.	94¾
100	Atlantic & P. P.	28			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	La. 6s L. b. c.	55½	200	Harlem R.b.c. b3.	132½
18,000	N. Y. State 7s B'y L., R.b. c.	105	100	Mich. Cen...b. c.	94
			10	L. S. & M. So.	94⅞
1,000	U. P. 7s L. G.	73	200	do..b. c. b3.	94⅝
5,000	C. P. G. ba.b.c.	100¼	100	do.	94⅝
400	Erie Railway.b.c.	59¼	100	Illinois Cen..b. c.	108⅝
100	Pac. M. S. S.Co.s3.	41	200	Union Pac....b. c.	28¼
200	do.	41	200	do....s3.	28¼
600	do.bet. call.	41⅛	50	Del.,L. & W..b. c.	101¾
100	do....b3.	41¼	100	Ohio & M.b.c. b3.	39⅞
600	do.	41	600	do.	39¾
200	do.	40⅞	100	Col., C. & I. C.b.c.	32⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

100	West. Union.b3.	92⅛	100	Erie Railway	59½
600	do.	92	100	do.	59⅝
700	Pacific Mail	40¾	200	do.	59¾
100	do....b3.	40¾	100	N. Y. C. & H....s3.	105¼
300	do.	40⅝	200	Harlem	132⅜
300	do.	40½	20	Lake Shore	94⅜
100	do.	40⅝	400	do....b8.	94½
400	do.	40¾	100	Union Pacific	28⅛
400	do.	40⅝	100	do....b3.	28⅜
600	do.	40⅜	100	do....s3.	28
400	do.	40¼	100	North-western	67¾
200	do.	40⅛	100	Rock Island	110⅜
200	do.	40	200	St. Paul	52¼
500	do.	39⅞	100	do.	52⅜
300	do.	40	300	do.	52¼
300	do.	40⅛	600	Del., Lack. & W.	101½
900	do.	40	200	Ohio & Miss.	39⅞
700	do.	40¼	200	do.	39¾
200	do....s3.	40⅛	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	28
100	do.	40⅛			

TUESDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The rates of Exchange on London were reduced this forenoon by leading drawers to 108⅞ @108¾ ₱ cent., 60 days, and sight and short sight to 109½@109⅜ ₱ cent. The influence of these lower rates upon Gold was not so decisive as it would have been but for the strenuous efforts of the clique in the Gold Room to keep up the price until their August privileges and contracts expire. As it is, Gold sold down to 115¼ ₱ cent., and the clique are left severely alone by the Importers and Bankers to manipulate the market as best they may. The rates for Money to carry over Gold balances, without margin, have advanced, and are now only about one ₱ cent. less than the cost of carrying over Stocks. We quote money 3@4 ₱ cent. on Gold; 4 ₱ cent. on Stocks; 6@7 ₱ cent. on short time loans on Stock Collateral, and 6½@7½ ₱ cent. (outside of Bank,) on prime short paper.

There is no export demand for Gold Coin, either for export or to pay Customs. The Importers who have Customs to pay seem to have provided for their wants by borrowing Gold for return later in the season. In one sense they are thus made *short* of the market in the Gold Room, but not under pressure to deliver or return the Gold on call. The Brokers, as a rule, are not *short* on their own account, so that the chances of making money by the Jay Gould party by squeezing the Cash Gold, are greatly diminished, as compared with the speculation of last August, when the break from 115½ to 112¾ ₱ cent. was made so sudden by the disruption of the Combination, of which Jay Gould, as in the present movement, was the head.

The Stock Exchange was less firm than yesterday on a smaller business on the New-York, Western, and Miscellaneous Stocks. There was considerable realizing on the part of the *Bull* speculators in Pacific Mail, from 42 down to 40¾@40¼ ₱ cent., and this selling movement on a leading speculative Stock hurt the General Share list to the extent of ½@¾ ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages were generally steady—the old issues firm, and the Public Funds closed strong, notwithstanding the weaker feeling in Gold and Exchange.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	119⅜
American Gold	115⅜	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105½	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	110⅜
Pacific Mail	41⅞	40
St. Paul Preferred	73⅝	73¼
St. Paul Common	52¾	52¼
Ohio and Mississippi	40¼	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92
Erie	59⅛	59¾
Union Pacific	28⅜	28¼
Lake Shore	94⅞	94½
C. C. and Indiana Central	32⅜	32
Toledo and Wabash	71⅞	71⅝
Harlem	131¾	132⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	29	28
North-west	67⅞	67⅝
Missouri Pacific	49	49
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39¼	39

The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $664,000.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	120¼	5-20 reg., '67	117½
5-20 reg., '62	117¼	5-20 coup., '67	119⅜
5-20 coup., '62	117⅝	5-20 reg., '68	117½
5-20 reg., '64	117½	5-20 coup., '68	118⅝
5-20 coup., '64	117¾	10-40 reg	*112½
5-20 reg., '65	117½	10-40 coup	113⅝
5-20 coup., '65	119½	5s, coup., '81	114⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117¼	6s, currency	113⅞

*xd.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new bds	81½	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Va. 6s, new bonds	50	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	11¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	95
N.C. Fund'g Act., '66.	15	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	95
N. C. new bonds	15½	Michigan 6s, '78–'79	92
South Carolina 6s	32½	Michigan 6s, '83	92
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	15	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	104⅝
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	23	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	104⅝
S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	20	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	108
Missouri 6s	93	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	108
California 7s	108	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	108
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	108
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	22½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	108
Texas 10s, '76	84	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	103½
Ohio 6s, '75	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	103½

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,276,814.

The amount of Exchange made on the Exports of Domestic Produce from this port, this week, is the equivalent of $5,278,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1873.

The SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are issued in the denominations of $1,000 each, interest payable July and January, both principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin, in the City of New-York. The price of these bonds for the present is 90 and accrued interest—that is, a $1,000 bond would cost to-day $907 86. At the present price of gold the income derived is equal to nearly nine per cent. in currency. With the rapidly increasing business of the road, its commanding importance as another great east and west trunk line, its complete roadway of 420 miles, the princely wealth of **iron, coal, salt, and timber,** along its route, its tapping at its Western terminus on the Ohio River, over 12,000 miles of water navigation, its Eastern terminus resting on the tide waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and the fact that the other great parallel trunk lines are being compelled to lay additional tracks to meet the enormous and steadily augmenting traffic between the East and West—all warrant us in our belief that the securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio are destined to attain a high rank in the markets of the world. At present, Government bonds are so high, and really desirable permanent investment securities at a reasonable price so difficult to be obtained, it is very gratifying to us to have these bonds for our friends and customers.

We also have a small amount of the **OLD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO**; the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November. Underlying as they do a property that has cost nearly $38,000,000, and which is constantly increasing in value, they need no recommendation. The small remaining balance will soon be absorbed.

$100 bond will cost to-day.....$90 18
500 bond will cost to-day.....450 88
1,000 bond will cost to-day.....901 77

We also buy and sell the **Central and Western Pacific Gold Bonds** at the market price.

The Central Pacific Company has now over 1,200 miles of completed road, and its earnings this year will reach upward of $13,000,000. Their securities should rank with those of the Government itself.

We also continue to deal in Government Bonds, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ BURLINGTON CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.
We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ TOLEDO, OHIO, EIGHTS; INTEREST JUNE and December. Due 1893.
For sale by UTLEY & BOWEN, Bankers,
No. 4 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	70	Flax, bales	60
Cotton, bales	404	Spirits Turp., bbls.	407
Copper, bbls.	332	Tar, bbls.	47
Copper, cakes	123	Resin, bbls.	500
Dried Fruit, pkg.	27	Oil-cake, pkg.	550
Eggs, bbls.	837	Cut-meats, pkg.	201
Flour, bbls.	11,083	Grease, pkg.	55
Wheat, bushels	96,985	Lard, pkg.	524
Corn, bushels	118,188	Stearine, pkg.	50
Oats, bushels	82,225	Butter, pkg.	3,815
Malt, bushels	1,300	Cheese, pkg.	11,168
Grass-seed, bags	171	Tallow, pkg.	196
Beans, bbls.	263	Pea-nuts, bags	74
Corn-meal, bbls.	716	Starch, boxes	1,175
Corn-meal, bags	400	Tobacco, hhds.	169
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	262
Hops, bales	2	Whisky, bbls.	552
Hides, No.	400	Wool, bales	934
Hides, bales	266	Skins, bales	8
Leather, sides	14,151	Tow, bales	56

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follow:

By the bark Borzone, for Queenstown and orders—30,057 bushels Wheat.

By the bark A. Young, for Rotterdam—4,597 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Wyoming, for Liverpool—35,922 bushels Wheat, 12 cases Spokes, 2,962 bales Cotton, 140 tcs. Beef, 71 Car-wheels.

By the brig Calsow Stesow, for Constantinople—9,145 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Wilhelmine, for Stettin—1,653 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Prudentia, for Stettin—2,394 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been selling moderately at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls neglected and nominal.

COAL—Has been moderately active and firm, with the main call for domestic product. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50 @$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The Rio Janeiro telegram was deemed quite favorable by holders, who were claiming an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb., and offering stock quite sparingly. The demand was fair, but buyers were unwilling to pay asking prices, and no transactions of moment were reported. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 9,208 bags; sales, 17,698 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 16,617 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 30,778 bags. Other kinds have been quiet, but firm. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19¼c.@19½c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 19½c.@21½c., gold; Java, 22½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 18c., gold.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted off ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on a limited business. Sales, 759 bales, including 333 bales to shippers and 426 bales to spinners. There has been a moderate movement noted for forward delivery, with prices quoted off ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing irregularly. Sales since our last of 10,600 bales, (of which 9,000 bales were last evening, and 9,700 bales to-day, with 2,200 bales more at the calls,) closing with August contracts quoted at 18 13-16c.@18 27-32c.; September, 17 13-16c.; October, 17½c.@17 17-32c.; November, 17¼c.; December, 17 5-32c.@17 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 404 bales, including 30 bales from Newberne, 374 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,667 bales, and thus far this week, 5,788 bales, against 6,139 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,568,454 bales, against 2,671,971 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16½	16½	16¾	16¾
Strict Good Ordinary	17½	17½	17¾	17¾
Low Middling	18¾	18¾	19	19
Middling	19¾	19¾	20	20
Good Middling	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞

EGGS—Have been in rather more request within the range of from 16c.@21c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western State and near-by stock on, however, a restricted dealing, having been in fair to strictly choice stock at 17c.@21c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds; prices have been quoted firm, Mackerel favoring sellers. Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16; No. 3 at $9@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an active inquiry noted for most grades of State and Western Flour. Shipping stock has been in particularly good request, and quoted up, in some instances, 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., on much lighter offerings. Trade and family Extras have been in fair demand and held with more confidence. Superfine and No. 2 stock has attracted more attention at the ruling figures. New Wheat stock meets with a rather slow sale, as yet. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,300 bbls. all told, including No. 2 at $3 10@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35; inferior to good Extra State, $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; good to fancy do., $6 60@$7 35; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 20@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were about 7,800 bbls. shipping extras, mainly State and City stock, at the current quotations.

No. 2 Flour	$3 10@$4 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 35
Extra State	6 10@ 7 35
Extra City	6 10@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 65
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5@$6 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour continues very dull with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25 @$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in better demand and quoted higher, ranging from $4 40@$5 50 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 750 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5 10@$5 50 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in moderate request at from $3 @$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 26 for inferior to good, and $3 35@ $3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 40 for Golden Star; $3 40 for Prize Medal; $3 50 for Golden Ear, and $3 80 @$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 750 bbls....Bag-meal has been in request, in a jobbing way, at from $1@$1 05 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 35@$1 45 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal in limited demand at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has again advanced 3c.@4c. a bushel, influenced by the reduced offerings, the comparatively limited supply afloat on the canals for this market, and the prevalence of an active demand, especially on export account, closing strong and buoyant. Winter Wheat has been quoted higher, on a scant supply of desirable grades, and a more confident inquiry, partly from shipment, the latter for Red and Amber Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels, at $1 58 for fair ordinary No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 49@$1 51 for fair to strictly choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing firmly, with $1 51 bid for the best samples; $1 46@ $1 47 for soft do. do.; $1 43@$1 46 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 40@$1 41 for ordinary No. 2 Chicago do., in store; $1 39@$1 43 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed; $1 33@$1 37 for No. 3 do., chiefly at $1 36@$1 37 for very good, and $1 33 for fair ordinary samples; $1 30@$1 35 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 05@$1 28 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 50 for fair ordinary Old Red Western, (a boat-load,) in store, for export; $1 49½@$1 52½ for Old do., in small lots; $1 53@$1 58 for fair ordinary to choice New Red Ohio; $1 57@$1 62 for Amber Western; $1 60 @$1 80 for White Western; $1 55@$1 75 (nominally) for White State; $1 50@$1 60 for Red do....A good demand has been noted for Spring Wheat for forward delivery, but the bids have not been quite up to the views of holders, and transactions have been restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October options, at $1 43@$1 44....Corn has been in much better demand, in good part for export, at an improvement of fully 1c. a bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 227,000 bushels at 52c.@55½c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 53c.@54c. for fair, and 55c.@55½c. for prime samples; 56c.@58½c. for sailing-vessel do., mainly at 56c.@57c. for full boat-loads of average stock; 59c.@62c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@78c. for White Western, in odd lots; 47c.@51c. for heated and inferior stock, and 48c. @54c. for Kiln-dried do. For forward delivery strictly prime sailing-vessel Mixed Western was in some request, with October options quoted at about 60c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been held above the views of buyers and has been quiet, since our last. The best samples of Western were held at 90c., with up to 88c. reported bid for strictly choice, in store, with do., to arrive, quoted at 90c....Barley has been quiet and irregular....Of Barley Malt, 2,500 bushels four-rowed State were reported sold at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel ....Oats have been in limited request, and quoted rather easier in price, with sales reported of 43,000 bushels at 41c.@43c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 42½c. for very good, and 41c.@41½c. for ordinary lots; 41c.@42½c. for Black do., and 46c.@ 52½c. for White do....Feed quoted at from $18@$25 ₱ ton, on a moderate inquiry.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in quite moderate demand since our last, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10½c.@11c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c., for prompt deliveries. Sales have been made of 400 rolls Domestic Cloth at 14c.; 200 rolls do., Crown brand, at Boston, at 13¼c., and 100 bales Calcutta at 10c.

MOLASSES—There has been a restricted inquiry noted for supplies within the previous range of prices; 42 hhds. and 10 tcs. Trinidad, P. S., sold at 30c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@ 40c.; English Islands at 28c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been very quiet at about former rates. Crude Sperm has been in fair request and held with firmness; 980 bbls. sold at New-Bedford on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm inactive, yet steady. Linseed-oil selling rather slowly within our range. Lard-oil in light demand, yet held with confidence. Other kinds tame. Crude Whale at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@73c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 68c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@ 51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 91c.@93c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43½c.; Yellow and White at 56c.@65c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy, with sales reported of only small lots for early delivery at $18 for new Western Mess; $16 37½@$17 50 for Prime Mess; and $15 25 for Extra Prime....For forward delivery there has been very little call for stock. New Western Mess has been held at $18. No important dealings transpired....City Dressed Hogs in fair demand within the slightly advanced range of 6½c.@7⅝c....Cut Meats have been very quiet, and reported weak as to values; sales have been reported since our last, of 30 boxes Bellies on private terms, and sundry lots of Bulk Meats at irregular figures, including Smoked Hams at 14¾c.@15c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c....Bacon has been inactive, at about previous figures; 50 boxes Long Rib sold on private terms; Long Clear quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Short Clear at 9¾c. @10c....Western Lard has been generally quiet, with old stock quoted weak, and new product comparatively firm. City has been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales have been reported, for early delivery, of small lots of Western Steam at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 350 tcs. new do. at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 250 tcs. City do. at 8¼c.; and a few lots of Refined on the basis of 8¾c. ₱ lb. And for forward delivery, a fairly active business has been reported, but at easier rates, sales having been reported since our last of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 8½c.; 500 tcs. do., October, at 8 11-16c.@ 8¾c.; 500 tcs. do., January, at 8¼c.; and 500 tcs. do., February, at 8¼c....Beef has been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing demand, at from $8 25@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess; $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams very quiet within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands....Butter has been in fair request for home trade account at generally steady rates. We quote at from 25c.@ 31c. for fair to choice State, at 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....There has been a restricted movement noted in Cheese, especially for export, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. for fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@12¾c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@7¾c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, and moderately sought after, at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Have been unusually tame since our last, with Clover quoted somewhat nominal at from 8½c.@ 9c. ₱ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax quoted at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $4 50@ $4 75, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 45, gold, ₱ bushel.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair request, with the better qualities wanted for export, and quoted steady in price; 161,000 lbs. sold, in lots, at 8⅜c.@ 8½c. for very good to strictly prime. Stearine has been inactive at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been slow of sale, with quotations remaining nominally as before; 800 boxes Green changed hands on private terms. Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 25c.@35c.; good to fair Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 70c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c. @$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 19c.@25c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@ 85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@ 80c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less active, yet essentially unaltered as to values; sales have been reported since our last of 350 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@14c.; 35 cases 1872 Ohio Seed-leaf at 6¼c.; 200 cases 1872 Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 cases Connecticut Seconds and Fillers at 15c.@18c., and 7c.@9c., respectively; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 15c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 7c.@9c.; and 200 bales Havana at 80c@$1 ₱ lb. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8¼c.	7¼c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12½c.@13c.
Select Leaf	12½c.@13c.	13½c.@15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@55c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 8c.@9c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Assorted lots, 10c.@ 14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c.@ 60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@12c. And 1872 Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut Fillers, 8c.@ 10c.; Connecticut Seconds, 18c.@22c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 9c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@7½c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 6¼c.@7½c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 75c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 95c. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, with rather more inqury for supplies; sales, 100 bbls. at 94½c.; and 150 bbls. at 95c. ₱ gallon.

FRUIT—A good demand prevails for foreign, at buoyant prices. Sales, 3,000 boxes layer Raisins at $2 75; 1,200 boxes loose Muscatel do. on private terms; 250 bbls. Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; 1,500 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms; 150 bags Tarragona Almonds at 20c.; 900 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, on private terms. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 80; loose Muscatel do. at $3 05@$3 25 ₱ box; Valencia at 7c.@ 7½c.; Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 16½c.@17c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13¼c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6⅛c.@6¼c.

HAY AND STRAW—The offerings of stock have been more liberal, and prices have been quoted lower, closing in favor of purchasers, on a moderate demand. Prime Old Hay quoted at $26@$28; good Old Hay, $23@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$19; common shipping Hay, $13@$14; prime New Hay, $23@$26; good New Hay, $20@$22; common New Hay, $15@$18; long Rye Straw, $15@$16; short Rye Straw, $12@$13, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been inactive at old figures. Further sales of 300 bales Jute Butts were made at 2c., currency. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@ 10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—Copper has been in fair demand, with sales reported of 150,000 lbs. at 27¼c.@27½c....Iron has been quoted easier and irregular, with rather more doing; sales, 250 tons Scotch Pig at our quotations; 800 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American do. at $46 and $42. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $44; Glengarnock at $45; No. 1 American Pig at $44@$46; No. 2 do. at $38@$42; English Rails at $64@$65, gold; American Rails, at works, $74@$78; Old Rails, $46@$47; Wrought Scrap, $42@$44....Pig-lead has been in rather better demand, with foreign quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, on sales of 75 tons at 6½c., gold....Spelter quiet at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold; sales, 50 tons....Pig-tin has been inactive, with Straits quoted at 31¼c.@31½c., with English at 29c., and to arrive 28½c., and Banca at 34¾c., gold. Tin Plates quiet; sales, 250 boxes Charcoal at $11, gold; Charcoal Plates quoted here at $10 87½@ $11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 25; Coke, $8 50@ $9; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 50, gold, ₱ box....Zinc nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 95@ $3 05. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Strained at $2 95@$3, 530 bbls. good do. at $3 05, 260 bbls. No. 2 at $3 20@$3 37½, and 200 bbls. Pale at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been held firmly, but has been quiet; 30 bbls. sold at $4 62½....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at rather steadier rates; 444 bbls. merchantable sold at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been depressed, and quoted lower, with early deliveries nominal at 6c. @6¼c.; demand limited....Refined has been quoted cheaper, on a freer offering of stock, with a moderately active business in progress; sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bbls. August, at 16¼c.; 5,000 bbls. September options, at 16c.; 9,000 bbls. September, October, and November, at 16¼c., and 10,000 bbls. October, at 16c. And at Philadelphia, 10,500 bbls., early delivery, at 15⅞c.@16c., and 2,500 bbls. October, at 15⅞c....Refined, in cases, dull; quoted at 20½c.@21c....Naphtha dull and nominal.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good request and very firm in price, with lighter offerings of stock noted at the ruling figures, some holders claiming an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on current quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,612 hhds. and 3,770 boxes, including 640 hhds. good to prime refining Cuba, at 8¼c. @8⅜c.; 1,000 hhds. good fair to good do. do. at 8⅛c.@ 8¼c.; 150 hhds. good do. do. at 8¼c.; 127 hhds. scant fair do. do. at 7⅞c.; 425 hhds. refining Cuba, (placed some days since, but not previously made public,) at equal to the market rates; 270 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8 3-16c.; 3,250 boxes Centrifugal at 9½c@ 9⅝c.; 151 boxes low grade do. at 8¾c.; 80 boxes Clayed, No. 10, at 8¼c.; 122 boxes Molasses Sugar (late yesterday) at 7⅝c., and 167 boxes Havana on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅝c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with prices favoring sellers; Powdered quoted at 11¼c., Crushed at 11¼c., Granulated at 11⅛c., A's at 10⅝c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A brisk inquiry prevailed for vessels for the Grain trade, and a very good demand for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, at generally well maintained rates. Vessels for general cargo were also in fair request. The Lumber movement was less satisfactory. Berth freights were comparatively quiet, with room scarce, and ship-owners confident in their views, as a rule. The sharp advance in Wheat values tended to impede the outward movement....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 175 hhds. Tallow on private terms, and, by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton at ⁵⁄₁₆d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 4,000 bushels Corn at 13¼d. ₱ bushel; 8,500 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 540 boxes Bacon, mainly at 60s.; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. Also, a ship, 1,213 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, the quotations having been 85s.@90s. And a British steam-ship, 1,060 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 117s. 6d....For London, by sail, small lots of Tobacco at 52s. 6d., an extreme rate, and, by steam, 12,000 bushels Wheat (relet room) at 13d. ₱ bushel. Also, a bark, 435 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 70s., and 100 boxes Bacon at 50s....For Bristol, by steam, 200 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₱ tierce, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 70s., 50 boxes Bacon at 60s., 25 tons Tallow at 50s....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, 342 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Also, a bark, 540 tons, with Deals, reported from Lepreaux, at 115s.; another, from St. Stephen, at 115s....For Whitehaven, a bark, 372 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 116s. 3d....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 802 tons, with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 9s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 600 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 9s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 438 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do. at 9s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 605 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,900 quarters do. at 9s.; another, 552 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,400 quarters do. at 9s.; another, 580 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,400 quarters do., at 9s.; another, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., at 9s.; another, 578 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,900 quarters do., at 8s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 500 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,400 quarters, at 9s.; a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 9s.; an American ship, 994 tons, with about 5,400 quarters do., from Philadelphia; a German bark, 411 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., and a British bark, 409 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., from do., on private terms; a German bark, 900 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, on private terms; a bark, 699 tons, with do., from Portland, Oregon, on private terms; two barks, 762 and 250 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s....For Dublin, a ship, 1,000 tons, and two barks, 293 and 233 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s....For Dundalk, a bark, 311 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s....For Galway, a bark, with Deals, from Miramichi, at 110s....For a direct port, in the United Kingdom, a bark, 874 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 115s....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 bales Wool, at 35s. Also a British bark, 780 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. And a British ship, 1,016 tons, with equal to about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. Also a ship, (to arrive,) with 8,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 751 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, two British barks, 898 and 721 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 374 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, at 10s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Mediterranean, an American brig, 521 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Barbados, a brig, 215 tons, with Boards, from St. John, at $10....For Sagua and back to a port north of Hatteras, a brig, 178 tons, reported from St. John, at $9 and $6 50....For New-York, a British ship, 1,400 tons, with Coal, from Sidney, at $4; two schooners, with Laths, from St. John, at 85c.; and another, 107 tons, from St. John, at $4 50 and 90c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Grain in store Aug. 11—Wheat, 135,894 bushels; Corn, 858,273 bushels; Oats, 164,588 bushels; Rye, 11,427 bushels; Peas, 357 bushels; Barley, 17,276 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,050 bbls.; Wheat, 29,900 bushels; Corn, 131,656 bushels; Oats, 197,975 bushels; Rye, 10,386 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 67,689 bushels; Corn, 191,305 bushels; Oats, 8,850 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 9,150 bushels; Corn, 79,275 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat firm; sales of 22,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 37; 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 36. Quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 43@$1 45; do. No. 2 do., $1 35@ $1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 31@$1 32; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 73. Corn dull; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 45½c. Oats in better demand; sales of 15,000 bushels Ohio at 37½c.; 1,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 37c. Barley nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 15@ @$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Flour quiet and weak; round lots lower to sell. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 3 Red Fall at $1 28, cash; $1 15 seller all the year; simple lots of Medium to Choice, $1 30@ $1 50. Corn—Sales of track lots No. 2 Mixed at 36c.@ 36½c.; Elevator lots dull, and market unsettled and lower at 36½c.@38c., according to location. Oats firmer at 28c.@28¼c. for No. 2, cash; 27⅞c.@28c. seller August, 27¾c. seller September, 28½c. seller October. Rye dull and lower at 58c.@60c., closing at 55c. offered. Whisky steady at 91c. Pork firm at $16 75@$17; dry Salted Meats held firmly—no sales; Bacon stiff; sales of Shoulders at 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@ 11c. Lard firm; sales of small lots of Winter at 9c.; Refined, 8¾c.; Summer Steam, 7½c. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 65. Cattle dull; sales of medium to good butcher's at $3 75@$4 50; fair to choice Steers $4 75 @$5 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,500 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Flour unchanged with a fair demand; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales, two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels low Mixed, in car lots, at 50c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@ $18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $19@$20, ₱ ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts, by lake—14,700 bushels Corn, 470,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments, by canal—59,000 bushels Wheat, 139,800 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday, as near as can be ascertained, was 754,000 bushels Wheat, 1,510,000 bushels Corn, 173,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Aug. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat advanced 2c., closing weak; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 59; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 58; Amber Michigan, spot, and seller August, $1 40½; seller September, $1 41; No. 1 Old Red, $1 45; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 40; seller August, $1 40@$1 40½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 39½; No. 3 Red, $1 33; Rejected Red, $1 15; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 42. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 43¼c.; seller August, 43⅜c.; seller September, 44c.; seller October, 45½c.; Low Mixed, 43c.; Yellow, 43½c.; White, to arrive, 54c.; no grade, 38¾c.; damaged, 32c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 33c. for No. 1; 30c. for No. 2; 27c. for rejected. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat; 51,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn, and 11,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Flour steady and in fair demand for local trade, but prices unchanged. Wheat active and strong; choice White, $1 75; fair to prime do., $1 55@$1 70; choice Amber, $1 72@$1 75; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 70. Corn very dull for Southern; White Southern, 72c.@75c.; Yellow do., 60c.; Western Mixed quiet but firm at 58c. Oats firm; Southern, 42c.@44c.; Western Mixed, 41c.@42c.; do. White nominal. Rye firm at 80c.@85c. Hay quiet; Pennsylvania, $20@$26. Provisions strong and buoyant. Pork quiet but firm; Mess, $18. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. Bacon firm and in good jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@12½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@16½c. Lard quiet but firm at 8¼c.@8½c. Western Butter in moderate demand; good to choice, 20c.@23c. Whisky steady at 95c.@ 95½c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Flour in fair demand; supply light; market firmer; sales of Family Extra at $5 50@$5 75; A No. 1, $6 75; Fancy, $7 75. Wheat firm at $1 20@$1 35; receipts small. Corn steady at 55c.@60c. for Sacked, delivered at the depot. Oats steady at 42c.@44c. for Sacked. Rye quiet at 60c.@ 65c. Barley nominal. Pork held at $16 75@$17. Bacon in fair demand at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 10⅞c.@11½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides; packed Hams firm at 13c.@13½c. for Plain; 14½c.@ 15c. for Sugar-cured and Fancy, packed. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders held at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Sides, 10c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard quiet at 8¾c.@9½d. for Tierce; 9¾c.@10c. for Keg; 8c.@8¼c. for Steam; small order lots, ⅛c.@¼c. higher.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $6 25@$6 35. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1 28@$1 30. Corn in fair demand and firm at 45c.@47c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions firm. Pork quiet but firm, nominally at $16 75. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales, Country Kettle at 8c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders active at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; sales at 8½c. buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; sales at 9⅝c. August; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon firm and in good demand; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c. Whisky in good demand at 91c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Wheat—Old Canada in demand; sales, 3 cars No. 2 New-York, Treadwell, at $1 75; 1 car Amber and White State in bags, at $1@ $1 05; 3 cars No. 2 Canada, Treadwell, at $1 85; and 1 car White Canada by sample at $1 95. Rye in moderate milling demand, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views; new held at 75c., old 80c. Corn in fair supply, with limited request; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at 57c., 5 cars No. 2 Western Mixed at 56c., 500 bushels Western Mixed in store at 56c. Barley and Barley Malt quiet. Oats dull; sales, 500 bushels Mixed State in bags at 45c.@46c. and 1 car No. 2 Chicago at 43c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Petroleum very weak; Crude, 11¼c.; Refined, 16½c. Sugar—Cuba, 8c.@8¼c. Timothy-seeds—New, $3 62½. Provisions quiet and steady. Flour steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$8 25. Wheat in good export demand, but business restricted by scarcity of vessels; Red, $1 44@ $1 55; White, $1 65@$1 75. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; Yellow, 59c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@57½c. Oats dull; White, 44c.@49c.; Mixed, 39c.@43c. Whisky, 97c.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1 66 bid for Extra White; $1 56 for No. 1 White; Amber Michigan, $1 40@$1 41. Corn steady. Oats dull and declining at 43c. for No. 1. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments 1,000 bbls. Flour.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—Flour firm and scarce; Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 89. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 32½; No. 2, $1 26, cash; $1 21 August; $1 14½ September. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Oats—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2 at 29c. Rye firm but scarce; No. 2 at 62c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; offerings light. Wheat active and higher, closing at about ¼c. lower than the best prices of the day; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 22 cash; $1 17¼, seller August; $1 12¼, seller September; $1 07¾@$1 08, seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, 95c.@96c. Corn active and higher; 38⅛c. bid for No. 2 Mixed, cash or seller August; 38½c., seller September; 39¼c., seller October; High Mixed, 38⅜c.; Rejected, 34½c. Oats dull and lower at 27¼c. for No. 2, spot, or seller August; 26c. seller September; rejected, 25½c., seller September. Barley—Sales of No. 2 Fall at 94c.@ 94½c. seller September; spot nominal. Whisky quiet, weak, and lower at 90½c.@91c. Pork steady at $16, cash, with sales. Lard firm and in fair demand; 7⅝c. bid; 8c. asked. Bulk Meats steady; quoted at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9½c.@9⅝c. for Sides. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4¼c.@4½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 277,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, and 72,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Flour firm; Treble, $6 50 @$7 50; Family, $8@$10. Bran dull at 85c. Bacon firmer and scarce; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Hams dull at 16c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange, sterling, 124; sight on New-York, ⅛ premium; Gold, 115¼.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40c. Resin firm at $2 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, and $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 30.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Wheat quiet and firmer; No. 1 Red held at $1 43. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 132 cars reported to arrive, were 2,516 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,650 head, or 450 cars, against 358 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull, and prices about ¼c. off on good stock, and ½c. off on common grades from last week's closing rates. But few droves of good Cattle were in the yards, and most of the arrivals were inferior in quality. About 1,700 head were disposed of. Sales of 431 head Illinois steers, ranging from 1,010 to 1,366 lbs., at $4@$6; 168 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,031 lbs. to 1,129 lbs., at $4@$5 50; 194 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,027 lbs. to 1,427 lbs., at $4 30@$6 30; 20 Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 986 lbs., at $3 87½; 269 head Texas Steers, ranging from 830 lbs. to 1,115 lbs., at $4@$4 75; 269 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,162 lbs. to 1,321 lbs., at $5 55@$5 87½; 164 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 857 lbs. to 1,070 lbs., at $4@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened, and prices have a downward tendency. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active for good Yorkers at 10c. advance. The pens are full of poor Hogs, which are not wanted. Heavy Hogs are difficult to sell. Prices range from $4 75@$5 15, according to quality.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; market quiet; prices not quotably changed; light sales; sales of fair to choice Native Steers at $4 75@ $5 75; Through Texans, $2 25@$3 25; Shipments, 1,300. Live Hogs active, higher and firm; receipts, 7,000; sales at $4 40@$4 65 for medium to heavy smooth lots; $4 75@$4 90 for light grades, with a few common rough lots at $4 25; shipments, 5,000. Sheep unchanged and quiet; receipts, 640; sales of good at $4.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug 12.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 556 head; market moderately active and stock all sold; sales of Choice at $10; Extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,766 head. Very little change is noted in the Lamb trade; 8c. ₱ lb. appeared to be the outside price, and 7c. the lowest; the demand was fully as good as last week's; sales in lots of Wool Sheep at $3@$3 75 each; Extra, $4@$5; Spring Lambs, 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 16½c.@16¾c.; Middling nominal; net receipts, 42 bales; exports, coastwise, 490 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,017 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 271 bales; gross, 761 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 50 bales; stock, 17,024 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Demand good; firm; offerings light; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 151 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 8,952 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; receipts, 211 bales; shipments, 25 bales; stock, 7,177 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 241 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 4,680 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—Cotton easier; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 138 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 1,047 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling 18½c.; net receipts, 53 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 1,036 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 158 bales; sales, 123 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 94½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 46¾.

4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 60c.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 94⅝. Erie Railway shares, 47.

Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 57f. 52c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8 13-16d.; from New-Orleans, not below Good Ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 8⅞d., and sales of the new crop, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 41,000 quarters, including 30,000 quarters American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 37,000 quarters, including 11,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, and quotations are nominally unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 10d.@12s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. for Club do. Peas, 38s. ₱ quarter for Canada. Provisions, 83s. 6d. ₱ tierce for new Mess.

LONDON, Aug. 12—Evening.—Common Resin 9s. 6d.@ 9s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Exchange nominal; on the United States, short sight, currency, 29½@30 premium; on London, 61@62 premium.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG.—Characters by the Vokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

Democracy has shown that it possesses the virtue of fortitude at least. Notwithstanding the general incredulity with which the attempt of the Ohio Democrats to reorganize the party on the old basis has been received, their brethren in Maryland and Maine, yesterday, went bravely to their assistance. The platform in Maine is an almost literal reproduction of that of Ohio, and in Maryland it is of the same tenor. In three important States the Democrats have cast out the "Liberals" and talked very much to their own satisfaction concerning the dangers of "centralization," the "reserved rights of the States," and a "strict construction of the Federal Constitution." The Democratic policy may, therefore, be considered as fixed. The leaders have determined to carry the party back to the ideas which dominated it before it was seized with the "Greeley craze," and there is no doubt they will succeed with what is left of it. This is gratifying to the extent that it puts an end to the fraudulent farce of last year, but otherwise it does not deserve much consideration. It is of very little consequence to the nation what the Democrats would like to do, as they have but a very slight chance of ever being able to do anything.

Some one has sent us a copy of a very indecent Sunday paper—known to the most profligate section of the community for its filthy advertisements and disgusting "reports." This sheet contains a long "interview" between the Mayor and one of its reporters. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the report is genuine. That Mr. HAVEMEYER regards the publication of indecent papers rather as a virtue than an offense is proved by his selection of MATSELL for the post of Police Superintendent. We confess, however, that it is rather startling to find him selecting the *Sunday Mercury* as the organ through which he wishes to communicate with the public. His taste for dirty publications seems to be very deeply seated. Another journal, also known for its indecent "personal" and other advertisements, announces—probably on authority—that the Mayor means to get Mr. GREEN out of office, if he can. This strange old gentleman, the Mayor, seems to be determined to set the whole City Government by the ears if possible, and fill every office with creatures of the Matsell and Charlick stamp. He thinks he has only to call out "Republican Ring" to make the public approve all his actions. Of all the mistakes ever made since the Reform campaign opened, the most mischievous—if not disastrous—was the election of HAVEMEYER. Mr. OAKEY HALL, especially *after* the destruction of Tammany, was far less dangerous a man.

There can be little doubt that the two ocean steamers, concerning which so much anxiety has been expressed, are quite safe. The *Alabama* is on her way here, and the *Arndt* may be expected to arrive in a day or two. It will be remembered that some fragments of a wreck, found on the coast of Ireland, were at once reported to belong to the *Alabama*, of the "State Line." Who was the author of this report we know not, but it is to be hoped that he will be more careful about circulating such stories in future, remembering that they may bring anxiety and misery to hundreds of homes. Newspapers cannot verify news which comes by telegraph—they must take what is sent to them. But the author of the report about the *Alabama* should have kept his alarming theories to himself.

We deeply regret to record the death of a lady who, although young in years, has long added dignity and grace to the social life of our City—Mrs. F. W. J. HURST. Surrounded by all the conditions which can render life happy—if it ever can be rendered happy—she has been called away, at a time when her devoted care for her family was more necessary than ever, and when the circumstances of her death impart a tragic pathos to her domestic history. We can say nothing to assuage the heavy grief which her loss will occasion, but even in a strictly private sorrow we may be permitted to say that the sympathies of everybody will be turned toward the faithful head of a household which has thus suddenly been plunged into terrible affliction.

It was hinted in the Washington dispatches the other day that President GRANT had promised to give Col. HUGHES the patronage of the Federal Government in his State as an aid in his canvass for the Governorship of Virginia. As might have been supposed, there is not the slightest truth in this story. Col. HUGHES declares he did not solicit nor the President promise anything of the sort. Satisfied of the strength and justice of his cause, Col. HUGHES expects to make his canvass only upon the principles set forth in the platform upon which he stands, and does not desire the questionable assistance of Federal interference or patronage. It was hardly necessary for him to give the emphatic denial to this story which he has, as no fair-minded person believed the President would be a party to such a bargain.

President SALMERON is carrying out the programme which he sketched out when he took office. He said he would treat the revolted Republicans with "inexorable severity," and that he would attack them sooner even than the Carlists as being more criminal, since they rose against the Government of their own political faith. How steadily and successfully he has adhered to this resolve, recent telegrams fully show. On the whole the promise of permanence with which Señor SALMERON'S Cabinet started is being amply sustained, and Spain seems to have got at last what it most needed, a strong Government. The "moral-means policy" of Señor PI Y MARGALL proved an ignominious failure, and the only hope of the Spanish Republic now lies in the success of President SALMERON'S policy of putting down rebellion "with bayonet and ball." The Carlists are still operating in Biscay, and have just laid siege to Bilboa. The slowness of their progress encourages the hope that after the Irreconcilables have been brought to reason, Spain can command disciplined troops enough to give a good account of the Carlists.

The site selected for the new City Prison has the advantage of being convenient to the higher courts, of occupying ground against whose salubrity nothing can be alleged, and of being beyond the reach of the new street grades, which will change the elevation of all the buildings situated on or around the place occupied by the old Collect Pond. The area of 80,000 square feet is rather within the estimate made for the requirements of the prison and the new courts and offices. With the able architectural treatment which the building ought to receive, this drawback will doubtless be overcome. The Commissioners have it in their power to erect a great public building with a celerity, a completeness, and a freedom from corruption which will make it broadly contrast with recent efforts in this direction, and will render it an example for future imitation. It is to be hoped that the opportunity will be judiciously and successfully used.

The Board of Health continues to astonish and gratify the public by the vigor and thoroughness with which it carries on its work. Yesterday orders were issued for the immediate removal of the obnoxious booths around Catharine and Centre Markets, for another inspection of cellar habitations with a view to vacating those found dangerous to health, and steps were taken toward ridding the City finally of the hog-slaughtering nuisance. As a proof that the orders of the board are fully executed, a report was read showing that under a resolution passed at a former meeting large quantities of unripe fruit have been seized and destroyed. The health of the City must steadily improve as a consequence of this persistent and relentless warfare upon nuisances. Prof. CHANDLER and his associates are deserving of the public gratitude for the energy and intelligence they have displayed. They have done nothing more than their duty, it is true, but that is something rare enough to give thanks for.

From his reply to the committee of merchants yesterday, it appears that Mayor HAVEMEYER thinks the iniquitous Permit Bureau ought to continue its operations because the money it unjustly takes from the merchants finds its way into the City Treasury, instead of being stolen, as formerly. This is a view of the question entitled to the credit of originality, if it has no other merit. Mr. THURBER correctly stated the case when he said in the interview with the Mayor that fining the merchants for blocking the sidewalks would not remove the evil. The Permit Bureau has never served any good purpose, and should be at once abolished. Under proper restrictions to secure the public convenience, the merchants must use the sidewalks to take in their goods, and they should not be compelled to pay for the privilege. If any of them unreasonably obstruct the sidewalks, the power of summary removal of the obstructions should be lodged where it will be promptly and rigidly used.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Although no official action has yet been taken, it is safe to assume that the Republican State Committee will soon meet for the purpose of calling a State Convention to nominate candidates for the offices which must be filled this Fall. There has been no expression of opinion as to when this convention should meet, but it is probable the general precedent will be followed, and some day in the latter part of September named. Last year, for the reason that the people were engaged in a Presidential contest, and because of the vital necessity of success in this State, an earlier day was fixed, and the Utica Convention met on the 21st of August. This lengthening of the State canvass was believed to be then necessary in order to fully inform the people upon the pending issues, but as a general rule a short, sharp campaign has been deemed equally effective. Such will doubtless be the general opinion this year, and a campaign of six or eight weeks will be thought ample to secure a Republican triumph. This is not, however, a point which will be strenuously insisted upon in any quarter, and if the State Committee names an earlier day, no Republican will object.

It is a matter of some importance, however, that the committee should issue the call for the convention as speedily as possible. That act will have the effect of drawing attention to the political duties of the year, and induce the masses of the Republican Party to take that interest in the movements preliminary to the nominations which is essential to success. With good candidates and an energetic canvass, a Republican victory is reasonably certain. But we cannot have good candidates if the Republicans generally do not take part in selecting the delegates to the State Convention, and thus prevent the success of some ill-advised programme which may have been arranged by the professional politicians. We have nothing to say in disparagement of these men, many of whom are of excellent repute and essential to party success; but it is always best that the party at large should take part in the selection of delegates to all conventions. Experience shows that when this is done, we get conventions untrammeled by pledges, and we secure, as a rule, the best candidates. It is not probable that this general interest can be excited until the regular organization of the party has apportioned the delegates among the counties, and it is for this reason that we believe speedy action by our State Committee to be required by the best interests of the State.

When the call is made, it will be easy to convince the people of the great importance of the coming election to the State. Much of the apathy that prevails in regard to the matter is due to a prevalent belief that it is not of any consequence who is elected. There is no Governor to be chosen, and the habit of calling the positions to be filled minor offices, may lead to mischievous results. It is really of the utmost importance to the public interests that these places should be held by competent and faithful men. The duties of Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector, are in themselves by no means of minor consequence to the State; but these officers, excepting the Prison Inspector, have other and very important functions, because of the fact that they are, *ex officio*, members of the Canal Board, Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and Commissioners of the Land Office. In the case of the Canal Board, the officers to be elected this Fall constitute six of the nine members, and any one who has watched the proceedings of this board knows how important it is that the present incumbents should have capable and honest successors. The services of Attorney General BARLOW and Controller HOPKINS have been especially valuable in this board, and the State cannot afford to replace them with inferior men. It is evident that the task of finding worthy successors for these officials, and indeed for all the Republicans elected on the ticket with them, is one of no little difficulty.

Aside from the State officers, the people must this Fall choose an entirely new Legislature, and surely no duty is more important than that. Upon the Senate to be elected will fall the pleasant duty of helping to name a successor to REUBEN E. FENTON, and the Republicans will be remiss in their duty if they do not, for this reason alone, strive to secure a majority in the State Senate of honorable men, who will insist upon sending to the United States Senate some one fitted by character and services to represent the Empire State. But, aside from this circumstance, it is important that the Senate and Assembly should be Republican. In this State more than any other, Democratic control has proved to be a sure road to fraud and misgovernment. Whatever may have been the faults of some Republican Legislatures, the worst of them have contrasted favorably with the best of the Democratic in late years, and the people have learned by experience that their interests are always safe in Republican hands. They will doubtless so decide this year, if the Republicans do not give them just cause to fear the future by making manifestly improper nominations for the Legislature. This is the most iminent of all the dangers that threaten us, and we hope that the Republicans in every Senate and Assembly district in the State will take especial care to guard against it. Let no one be nominated who is not entirely beyond reproach, and the Legislature is already secured. Care should also be taken to secure sincere and earnest friends of the Constitutional Amendments, upon which the next Legislature must decide, and which are so essential to the highest interests of the State.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL AGAIN.

If the matter relating to the American muddle at Vienna is not lively reading, it is not the fault of the compiler of the droll summary of a voluminous mass of letters and reports which comprise the history of the subject. The brief quotations from the dispatches of Minister JAY introduce the story with a shower of diplomatic pyrotechnics. Somebody in the exposition grounds is heard to say that he wished some Commissioners would come whom a man would not be ashamed to give his hand to. This patriotic citizen, looking in vain for an American whose palms are clean, makes a good pictorial suggestion for a frontispiece to the bulky report. Then comes the sweeping intimation that the commission is a pool of corruption which, like a startling headline in a sensational newspaper, prepares the reader for the worst. That the worst is bad enough may be fairly conceded, while at the same time holding the opinion that, had the contending parties at Vienna wasted somewhat less rhetoric on the points in dispute, there would probably have been less scandal, and certainly a more rapid discovery of the truth.

Unfortunately the verdict of the special commission at Vienna will not be the last of this discreditable business. Gen. VAN BUREN has openly charged his judges with conspiring against him, and confident as he seems to be of his ability to prove his innocence, neither he nor his friends are likely to allow the matter to rest where it is. After all the verbiage which has been allowed to obscure the few simple facts of this inquiry has been cleared away, the finding of the Investigating Commission is briefly this: Gen. MAYER, the First Assistant Commissioner, has been convicted by direct evidence and by his own acknowledgment, of having taken money under a corrupt bargain with grantees of bars and restaurants in the American department of the exhibition building. Chiefly on the evidence of this person, Gen. VAN BUREN is believed to have participated in the fees obtained from the restaurant-keepers. Gen. MAYER'S only defense is that he acted under the orders and with the knowledge of his superior. Gen. VAN BUREN'S defense is a denial of either knowledge of or complicity in MAYER'S operations. The Chief Commissioner attempts to justify himself in two specific cases in which it was proved he received money from the keepers of exhibition bars. His explanations on these points are not deemed satisfactory by the commission. Messrs. JAY and MCELRATH do not consider themselves bound to decide upon the question of veracity between the Chief Commissioner and his first assistant. They record a conclusion, however, in which most people will be prepared to agree with them, viz.: That whether or not the charge of corruption shall be fully proved against Gen. VAN BUREN, he must stand convicted of the charge, almost as grave, "of having permitted, through a period of months, from a want of clear-sighted intelligence and due vigilance, the loose management, marked by irregularities, which have arrested the success of the commission, and brought dishonor on the Republic."

The Investigating Commission pay a well-earned tribute of praise to the way in which Mr. SCHULTZ and his colleagues on the new commission discharged the duties which were so suddenly thrust upon them. It involved a decided personal sacrifice on the part of men like Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT to undertake a vast amount of hard and worrying labor in the middle of a Summer holiday. The sound judgment and business skill for which the report gives the reorganized commission due credit saved the country from utter disgrace and humiliation at Vienna. It is a pity that the selection of such men was not made at the outset, so that we might have been saved one of the worst chapters of official blundering and bargaining which our recent history has seen.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF BROOKLYN.

The old proverb that "too many cooks spoil the broth," is being exemplified just now in Brooklyn. The important duty of keeping the city in a good sanitary condition devolves, to a great extent, on the Health Committee of the Common Council, the Board of City Works, and the Health Board. This divided responsibility, instead of resulting favorably to the public, has precisely the opposite effect. In order to enter into a contract for the performance of any specific work coming under the jurisdiction of these bodies, it is necessary, it appears, first, that the Health Committee of the Common Council shall "allow" it, and name the terms; second, that the Board of City Works shall "form" and "enforce" it, and third, that the Health Board shall see that the terms are complied with in a way that will be least offensive to the community. Under the new charter the Health Board, it seems, has the right to exercise extraordinary powers in certain contingencies, but, evidently through an oversight of the framers of the instrument, no provision has been made to meet other than ordinary expenses. In this condition of things, we are not surprised that the contractor for the removal of dead animals and offal should do as he pleases; that the street-cleaning contractors should do as they please; and that all the other contractors, upon the faithful carrying out of whose contracts the people have to depend to ward off disease, should be influenced in their action entirely by selfishness. The offal contractor has been doing his work in a revolting manner. The boats by which he pretends to carry the accumulations of pestilence-breeding matter to some point where their deposit cannot be detrimental to health, are loaded at the foot of Washington-avenue. Instead, however, of having them hauled into the stream when they are full to the decks, this ingenious person, by the aid of movable bottoms, permits the tide to wash through the holds, and carry away whatever it will. Sometimes, for the sake of appearances, he starts down the bay with his disgusting freight, and, as is strongly suspected, under cover of darkness, throws it overboard within sight of the Long Island shore. The dock he uses is now said to be so full of offal that the boats rest upon it. Recently an attempt was made to annul his contract. There was an active controversy raised over the proposition, the Corporation Counsel was applied to for his opinion, and this opinion being favorable to the amendment, the contractor was notified that in ten days he would be required to surrender the work to other hands. The ten days have expired, but it appears that nothing has yet been done toward enforcing the mandate of the board.

Ashes and garbage are supposed to be removed at least once a week from houses in every street within the City limits. In the more crowded districts there is something like regularity observed in the performance of this work, but in the thinly populated districts it is a rare sight to see an ash-cart going the rounds. As a consequence of this neglect the people have contracted the habit of throwing swill and ashes in heaps at the backs of their houses, and piling them up until they emit odors of a most vile character. At the same time their garden-vaults, with few exceptions, are filled almost to overflowing without any attempt being made to disinfect them. In that part of the city which is known as South Brooklyn thereare scores of houses, the inmates of which suffer in health from the causes referred to. After dark the stench is perfectly intolerable. The hundred and one stagnant pools in the sunken lots add very considerably to the odors that rise from the gardens and back yards, so much so, indeed, that the wonder is, not that the mortality has been so great, but that it has not been very much greater. Children have suffered most by the foul air. During the past few weeks scarcely a house in South Brooklyn has been without an ailing child. In this respect the inhabitants of the other newly-built-up neighborhoods are no better off, their houses being, in many instances, even more unhealthy, for the reason that they stand upon a foundation made with a mixture of ashes and garbage. In the Sixteenth Ward particularly, the mortality through this cause has been fearful.

Taken altogether, there is probably no city in the country the sanitary condition of which is worse, or even so bad, as that of Brooklyn. The Common Council having adjourned for the Summer, no relief can be expected from that quarter; and the Board of City Works at its last meeting was without a quorum. In these circumstances it is safe to say that the Health Board would be sustained by the unanimous voice of the public in any action it might take that would have the effect of improving the present state of things. It is very well, of course, to consider the cost of an undertaking when time permits; but when a serious danger threatens the health of a community, there is really no excuse for delay, whatever the consequences may be.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Practical jokes, as that form of wit is called which turns usually upon falsehood, and is pointed always by the infliction of mortification or pain—the humor of the joke being in exact proportion to the amount of pain inflicted—are no longer in such vogue as they once were. Very young or very uncultivated people still find a primitive delight in pulling away chairs from under absent-minded sitters, or poising pails of water over doorways to be tilted upon unsuspecting heads, or sending unwary persons off on wild-goose chases by means of fictitious messages. But the general public has lost its relish for these simple diversions of a ruder age, and if THEODORE HOOK, or that noble wag the Marquis of WATERFORD, were now alive and in full force, they might find their diversions sadly interfered with by the police. The famous Berners-street "hoax," which will ever remain *facile princeps* of all practical jokes, and which even in the tolerant period of its perpetration threatened unpleasant consequences to its mischievous designer, would now in all probability be received even more seriously.

At least, a gentleman who essayed to divest the tedium of his stay in London by a faint imitation of HOOK'S masterpiece, has found his way unexpectedly into the Police Court. "Colonel" EUGENE WILLIAMSON, described as "formerly of the Confederate Army," appears to have a very pretty vein of humor which he sought to amuse at the expense of one Mr. ADOLPH ROSENBAUM. This gentleman, who was residing quietly with his wife in the respectable precincts of Bloomsbury-square, was suddenly amazed and alarmed by great and inexplicable accessions to his visiting list. Hundreds of people of all ranks and degrees in life, came to see him upon all sorts of pretexts, summoned thereto, as they all solemnly averred, by the bewildered Mr. ROSENBAUM himself. Many of them had come from distant parts of the country at great trouble and expense, and finding that they had been hoaxed, vented their wrath, after the reasonable practice in such cases, upon the unhappy ROSENBAUM. All day long, and nearly all night, the hall door-bell of No. 1 Bloomsbury-square, kept sounding its summons. One after another distracted maid-servant gave warning, and still the arrival of unbidden guests never ceased. They swarmed over the Rosenbaum mansion; they camped in the Rosenbaum drawing-room; they pursued poor ROSENBAUM with revilings to the attic; they ferreted out Mrs. ROSENBAUM from her place of refuge in the cellar. They came to dinner, they came to luncheon, they came to breakfast, they came to spend the evening. They came full of gratitude to accept desirable situations at fabulous wages in the Rosenbaum *ménage*. They came full of wrath to vituperate ROSENBAUM for breaking appointments he had never set, or forfeiting promises he had never made. And in every case they never failed to wreak on their maddened host the full measure of their disappointment.

Interspersed with these visits, in all respects the opposite of angelic, came mysterious letters signed "Vengeance," and demanding various sums under various direful penalties. Driven to the verge of lunacy by this relentless persecution, Mr. ROSENBAUM sought the intervention of the police, and the plot was traced to "Colonel" WILLIAMSON, who has been committed to answer. As he is said to be a gentleman of means, he will probably escape conviction of the serious offense of attempting to extort money, but it will be satisfactory to know that he is, if proved guilty, been suitably fined. Such jokes are as devoid of true humor as they are offensive to all persons of sense and kindly nature, and their perpetrators should not go unpunished. A trick similar in all points to this was played a few days since upon a citizen of Williamsburg, by which he and many other innocent persons were subjected to incredible annoyance, and in many instances doubtless to positive distress. One poor woman is said to have been lured to his house, in the false hope of getting an engagement, all the way from Rondout, arriving, with her child, utterly penniless, having spent her small means for the journey only to find that she had been cruelly deceived. There was the usual talk of energetic "demonstrations" by the police, but, of course, they amounted to nothing. "Jokes" of this sort, show an inconsiderateness and recklessness of giving pain which should win for those who practice them contempt, and, where possible, chastisement.

SPITTING.

It is a curious thing to consider how many people there are in the world whose daily habits are very little superior to those of the beasts of the field. They do not understand the use of the bath. They are guilty of all sorts of dirty practices, and it is one of their peculiarities that they care nothing whatever for the annoyance or discomfort they inflict upon others. They are half unconscious that their own habits are very objectionable, and consequently they do not always reflect that they give great offense to others. They live like pigs themselves, and naturally fancy that the manners and customs of the sty are universally popular and agreeable. Consequently they go about the world a nuisance to everybody, and are utterly incapable of learning anything from the example of better people around them.

The spitters are among the most offensive of this numerous class. They have no respect for man, woman, or child. You see their tracks in every thoroughfare and every public building. They would as soon make their mark on your best carpet as on the roadway. Half the people to be met with in the streets are dangerous to pass—for just as you get up to them, they discharge a volley which you are likely to receive full on dress or coat, without hope of "dodging" it. Ladies, of course, suffer the most. They cannot get out of the way. And the chewers care little for their feelings in the matter. They regard the world as a huge spit-box, and would resent any suggestion as to the filthiness of their actions as an infringement of personal liberty.

In cars, the nuisance is almost worse than in the streets. The driver very likely chews, and his contributions to the universal spittoon are carried through the car, to the great delight of the passengers. Or a man will seat himself by the window at the upper end of the car and begin scattering his favors on all sides of him—on the mat, out of window, to the right, left, or any side he may momentarily fancy. The wind may be ahead, and thus diffuse the shower in a spray through the car. Remonstrance is useless. "A man has a right to spit, hasn't he?" And if you don't like it, you can get out of the car and walk.

These persons are what a famous lecturer calls "beasts way down." The language sounds strong, notwithstanding its obscurity, but the Amherst young men probably understand it. At any rate, there can be but one opinion among decent people with regard to this foul habit of spitting. It is a thing to be checked, if possible. But if anybody asks us how it is possible to do it, we shall be obliged to say that we do not know. This is one of those evils which we can only describe without professing to be able to supply a remedy.

THE MODERN HIGHWAYMAN.

The highwayman of story—gold-laced, ruffled, plumed, and periwigged—whose courtesy made it quite a pleasure to be robbed, and whose smile stole the hearts along with the other trinkets of the fair, is rather a captivating rascal. He fits in naturally enough with the morals of that gay, shameless, dissolute time, when justices were in league with foot-pads, when the squire in the coach and the robber who bade him stand and deliver might, without surprising anybody, at any moment change places, like harlequin and clown in the pantomime, and when, as we read in *Peregrine Pickle*, it was considered the most reasonable thing in the world for a spendthrift gentleman to take to the road. To our tolerant ancestors, the highwayman was rather an agreeable figure than otherwise in the comedy of existence. He was a gambler, who staked his life against alien purses, and received a quittance in full, when, with a genteel oath on his lips, he sprang from the ladder at Tyburn. In a society pervaded with ruffianism, as it must be confessed was the drunken, dicing, swearing England of the eighteenth century, the romantic ruffianism of the Turpins and Duvals was readily converted into something like a virtue. They were feudal barons, levying toll on their vassals, or Highland *caterans* harrying their Lowland neighbors, and their moonlight rides on Hounslow Heath seemed scarcely more lawless than a border foray. So fine ladies fell in love with them, fine gentlemen cursed, and, perhaps, a little envied them, as they handed out their snuff-boxes and purses, but neither thought much the worse of them for their trade.

Remembering through what a moral atmosphere they rode and robbed so jauntily a century and a half ago, we may look upon these gallant, fascinating scoundrels of the past with something like the toleration of their contemporaries. Their sins may be forgotten in their picturesqueness, and above all in their extreme and satisfactory deadness. They ride before us through the pages of fiction or history, so often interchangeable, in all the enchantment of distance, and the faint echo of their ghostly "stand and deliver" is mellowed to something like harmony by its remoteness. But it is only while they are content to ride in shadow-land and to rob spectral coaches that we can indulge therein. When they come out of their graves and set to work like impudent anachronisms as they are, wrecking railroad-trains in Iowa, or stopping mails in California, in the prosaic light of the present day, they cannot be endured. Their bravery of plumes and laces is laid aside, their romance and chivalry is left behind them in the grave, and they are only vulgar, cowardly ruffians, with commonplace shot-guns, for whom hanging would not be too good.

These resuscitated Duvals are neither fascinating nor desirable, and the sooner they are relegated to realms of fancy the better. California seems to be their favorite hunting-ground. Only last week the Nevada stage, with thirteen passengers, was stopped at a place called Grass Valley by four scoundrels, with the usual masks and shot-guns, and $10,000 in gold taken from the express box, besides the valuables of the passengers. These occurrences have become so common as hardly to excite remark. Indeed, when the Pacific coast was seething with all the tumultuous lawlessness of the gold fever, the roads of this region, except for hostile Indians, were hardly so dangerous as now. Cannot California find means to suppress this undesirable revival of Hounslow Heath?

THE STEAMER ALABAMA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date we find among your cable dispatches a notice of missing steamers, in which our steamer Alabama is mentioned in a way to lead the public to suppose that she was or had been missing.

As this is a reflection on the steamers of this line, which have always made their trips with great regularity and in good time since they commenced running, in May last, we beg you will kindly correct this erroneous impression that there has been any cause whatever for uneasiness in regard to the safety of this vessel.

As the State line steamer Alabama only left Larne (Belfast) on Aug. 4, you can readily see it would not be possible for the "débris" referred to in the first dispatch to be any part of this vessel, which we have every reason to expect will arrive in good season, on or before the 18th inst.

We cannot account for such an unfounded and unreasonable rumor. All we can now do is to request you will kindly correct the impression conveyed in the above-named dispatch, and much oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1873.

SMALL IMPORTATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The importers of small packages complain that the duties and brokers' charges largely increase the cost of their purchases abroad, even to doubling it. That is what they must expect and be prepared for. Under the most favorable circumstances the final cost will be twice as much in currency as the original price was in gold. For several years I have been in the habit of importing my clothes and boots from Europe, (my broker is an old acquaintance and fellow clubman,) and I always pay $2 in currency here for every four shillings or five francs worth purchased there. The sequel, however, is worth noting. This doubled or nearly doubled cost is still not only no greater than that of similar articles ordered of the best tradesmen here, but it is nominally a little less, and really a great deal less, because the European articles wear twice as long as the American, besides being handsomer and fitting better, advantages not to be expressed in dollars and cents.

The brokers have not been fairly treated in this discussion. It costs more in proportion to pass a small invoice than a large one, because the former takes as much time and trouble as the latter, while the cost of transport is sometimes absolutely as great, and always relatively greater. This difference between wholesale and retail (as we may put it) is nothing wonderful or exceptional, or confined to this department of business. Suppose you wish to publish a small edition of a small book for private circulation—say 200 or 300 copies—the expense will be relatively large, because the publisher's trouble in getting it up would suffice for a larger work, which might sell 10,000 or 20,000 copies, and yield him a handsome profit.

At the same time I do not think the small importers should be blamed or ridiculed for their importations. After all their outlay (if they know what they are about) they get better things at a less price. Besides, there are some small luxuries which cannot be had here at any price: mechanical culinary contrivances—like the coffee-pot recently commemorated in your columns—recondite preparations of fish and fruit for the breakfast-table, and other "vanities." Let the rich importers pay the price of these superfluities, and thank God (or whatever they believe in) that they are not in the plight of the average poor citizen, about half of whose necessaries are increased in cost from forty to a hundred per cent. by our absurd, iniquitous, and oppressive tariff.

AUG. 9. CARL BENSON.

VANDERBILT'S NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would not trouble you, but my indignation, and the hope that I may be the means of saving human life and limb, impel me to say something.

I had occasion to cross from the east to the west side of the City through Seventieth-street last night with two ladies and a gentleman friend.

There were very few, if any, lamps, and consequently darkness reigned supreme; we, however, managed to grope our way very well until our arrival at Fourth-avenue. Here my lady friend and I were about to step from the curb-stone to the roadway when I fortunately happened to look toward my feet, and having very good eyes managed to see, to my amazement and horror, that one step more would have thrown us down an embankment at least thirty feet in height. It was so dark I could hardly see my hand before my face, there not being a lamp within a block.

I spoke to the flagman at Seventy-third-street; he said it was pretty dangerous, but that he could do nothing about it.

I have a proposition to make, that instead of Mr. Vanderbilt making pit-falls, and trying to run people down with locomotives, that a committee be appointed to select people to be offered as a sacrifice to him, and that instead of the more barbarous plan of killing now followed, that some quiet poison be substituted, that would put people out of existence without all the pains consequent on being run over by steam-cars or breaking your neck and limbs down embankments. Hoping you will notice my letter, and that some good may come from it, I subscribe myself, Your obedient servant,

W. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1873.

THE DUELING AFFAIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The course pursued by THE TIMES in regard to the Hecker-Gray affair meets with the approbation of all respectable people, though there are some few who uphold the parties. But they are members of the clique, who, arrogating to themselves qualities that they possess not, assume to give tone to public opinion. Bets are freely made that the dueling affair will come to nothing, on account of the respectability and wealth of the parties. Already one of the principals, with his second, has fled to Europe, thus showing that conscience makes cowards of us all. It would have been more manly and courageous to have borne the brunt of a trial; but the fact is that they hope the matter will "blow" over. Will the District Attorney do his duty in the premises? Whether he does or not, the public rely upon THE TIMES to show no fear or favor, but will do all in its power to see the law vindicated, and prove to the people of this State that wealth will not shield its violators, and that there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. CONCORDIA.

LENOX, Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh appeared at this establishment Monday evening, for the first time, and performed in the drama of "Watch and Wait." Mr. Albaugh fills the part of *Bert Bristow*, and Mrs. Albaugh that of *Grace Rosslyn*. The interest of the piece is largely dependent upon the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh, the character assigned to the former being that of a man who is wrongfully accused of robbery by one of his employers, that he may be injured in the estimation of *Grace Rosslyn*, with whom both men are in love. The action in the first act of the drama progresses in the banking house of Josslyn & Co., and the subsequent scenes are laid on the plains and in the Sierra Nevadas. On Monday next, Mr. E. T. Stetson will appear at Wood's in "Pablo, or The Cuban Bride."

NIBLOS' THEATRE.

The sale of seats for the approaching reopening of Niblos' Theatre will be commenced this morning. The first performance of the remodeled "Black Crook" is to occur on Monday.

PERSONAL.

The incoming European steamers yesterday landed a small army of dramatic artists. Mlle. Marie Aimée and her whole opera bouffe troupe graced the decks of the Pereire; Miss Lydia Thompson and her regiment of pretty triflers, were aboard the City of London, with Mr. George F. Rowe; Miss Louise Henderson, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Amy Crawford, and Mr. Dan Leeson, of the New Lyceum company, came by the Greece; and the Idaho had among its passengers Miss Carlotta Leclercq. Mr. J. P. Burnett and Miss Jennie Lee are also reported.

SAFETY OF THE ARNDT.

Positive information has been received by the agent of the Baltic Lloyd line of the safety of the steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, relieving the anxiety which has so long been felt. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the following telegram was received:

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 12, 1873.

The steamer Maas, of Rotterdam, is just passing. Signaled Arndt. Come for particulars.

An attaché of the office was at once sent to intercept the Maas in a tug-boat, and received the following statement from the Captain:

"On Sunday afternoon last we sighted a brig-rigged steamer proceeding toward New-York under sail. On coming up to her she proved to be the Ernst Moritz Arndt, from Havre. She signaled us, and lowered a boat. The Captain, who introduced himself as Carl Felbey, with Dr. Dohrn, one of the directors of the Baltic Lloyd, came on board. Capt. Felbey stated that, on the 14th July, when in longitude 34°, the Arndt broke her propeller in a gale of wind, and had since been slowly making her way toward New-York under sail. The weather during the passage from Havre had been stormy, with a prevalence of head winds. All were well on board, however, and there was no lack of provisions. When I met the Arndt, she was only 300 miles from New-York. She may be expected here on Thursday morning."

The wires at once flashed the welcome news to all interested.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

Mr. G. H. Whalley, M. P., who lately arrived in this City in search of evidence in the Tichborne case, and who has been stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, advertised in the morning papers yesterday, offering a reward for information about one Carl Anderson and a sailor by the name of Harry. Anderson was supposed to be on board of the ship Osprey from Sandy Hook to Melbourne, in 1854, in which also sailed the claimant of the Tichborne estate. Mr. Whalley, in answer to the advertisement, received a letter yesterday afternoon from one John D. Slatteny, dated at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, stating that the writer was a shipmate of Anderson's on the voyage mentioned, and that he could give the required information in regard to his whereabouts. Mr. Whalley also stated that he got on the track of the sailor Harry, and thinks that he will in a short time procure the desired evidence. Mr. Whalley took the train at 9 o'clock last night from the Grand Central Depot on the New-York, Central and Hartford Railroad, on his way to New-Bedford, Mass., where he will remain a few days, returning to New-York next week.

NEW SHIPS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Tuesday, says that the two remaining steamers of the American line—the Indiana and Illinois—are rapidly approaching completion. Messrs. Cramp & Sons, the contractors, propose to turn both vessels over to the charge of the company before the 1st of November. The Indiana is now receiving her machinery and rigging, and her cabins are being fitted up, so that the whole may be completed at the same time. Both vessels will be similar in appearance and finish to their predecessors, the Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Messrs. Cramp are also engaged in building six iron steam-colliers for the Reading Railroad Company, each 1,500 tons burden. The keels for four of these vessels have been laid, and it is expected the contract will be fulfilled in less than six months' time. In about three weeks they will launch a fine iron steamer of 1,400 tons burden for Mr. William Clyde, of Philadelphia, the vessel being destined for the trade between New-York and Havana.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ONE WHO DOES NOT LIKE FASHIONABLE RESORTS—A RETREAT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WARWICK, Franklin County, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 10, 1873.

As one of the constant readers of THE TIMES who has taken the advice so often given in its columns to avoid fashionable resorts during the Summer, it has occurred to me that my experience in seeking a retreat during the hot weather might be of some interest. Any one who desires to join me in my mountain seclusion, and to afford an opportunity to wife and babies to breathe fresh air at moderate cost, may do so by taking the morning train from New-York on the New-Haven Road, changing cars at Springfield, and following the windings of the Connecticut River through its lovely scenery until he reaches South Vernon. From this point a carriage will convey him over a charming mountain road to this quiet village, which he will reach about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. If he prefers to break the long journey—and this it would be wise to do if he has his family with him—he may stop for the night at Greenfield, and take a train the next morning over the Vermont and Massachusetts Road for Wendell, from which point a stage runs here. The visitor will then find himself actually in the country, far from newspapers and markets, with no telegraph at hand, and but one mail a day. The drowsy contentment which will soon possess his soul will make even that one seem an unnecessary and undesirable infliction. For there is here nothing to do but to enjoy the scenery, breathe the fresh, cool mountain air, and live on country products. Fashionable dress, which usually destroys the happiness of the more tender portion of humanity during their Summer flights, is here unknown; and a woman can wear the same costume, if it so pleases her, from Sunday morning until Saturday night, without exciting remark or feeling that she has committed any solecism. Doubtless many of your readers on their way to or from the White Mountains or Canada have noted and commented upon the exquisite beauty of the scenery on the upper portion of the Connecticut River, but unless they have strayed off to one side of the regular route of travel, they have failed to obtain the best of it. Here, actually among the mountains, every drive opens new scenes of loveliness, and after wandering about for a week in every direction I confess myself utterly unable to say which point of view I prefer. A short distance from the village is a place called the gorge, where the road runs for nearly three-quarters of a mile through a wide avenue of trees whose branches, stretching across and interlacing overhead, throw a deep shadow even in the brightest noon-day, while a little mountain brook tinkles along the road-side with a pleasant melody that intensifies the perfect calm and repose. In another direction, toward South Vernon, the road passes through Northfield, a typical New-England village, with its one wide street and rows of lofty elms forming a leafy avenue nearly a mile in length. In still another direction, as you rise on the hill, the tops of the Green Mountains are seen dimly in the far distance, while smaller hills cluster around your feet, and the little villages dotting the valleys here and there, give life and animation to the picture. Thirty or forty years ago, before railroads did so much to annihilate distance, this was a favorite resort for Bostonians, many of whom spent their Summers here, and built the large, roomy mansions, very different from the ordinary New-England farm-houses, which surprise the wanderer in these picturesque surroundings. Fortunately for one's comfort, the towns-people always had a realising sense of the value and importance of good roads. Even now one per cent. of the assessed valuation of the township is annually devoted to their preservation and improvement, so that the beauties of the scenery can be enjoyed without the not unusual accompaniment of a devouring anxiety for the safety of the springs of his wagon and the bony frame-work of his body. As is generally the case in New-England towns, the population is decreasing, the young men as they grow up preferring to seek elsewhere a field for their energy and industry. Recent developments of manufacturing interests, however, promise in no very distant time to make the town one of the wealthiest in the State.

Au reste, we are not without entertainments of the quiet and unexciting character suited to our desires. On Thursday last was held here the County Convention of the "Good Templars," a temperance organization which possesses considerable strength in the country. Among the many speakers who addressed the meeting during their all-day session was William Wells Brown, whose name recalls the old anti-slavery agitations of that time which now seem as far distant as if a century had elapsed since the national curse was put down with blood and iron. Yesterday deserves the grateful mark of a white pebble, as the occasion of a real old-fashioned country picnic, in which nearly the entire population of the village took part. It was held at a place called Beach Hill. Fancy, if you can, a large, roomy, clapboarded house, with a superb row of huge maple trees in front of it; away in the distance, on one side, the tops of the Green Mountains, just visible in the dreamy August haze; on the other the distant peaks of Monadnock and Wachusett, with farm-houses and villages scattered here and there on the lesser hills and valleys between; and immediately around you upward of 150 people, helping themselves to the bountiful store of good things which covered three large tables. Picture this, and you will have some idea of the scene, although the most pleasing feature to me was the house itself—the very pink and pattern of scrupulous neatness—and the kind, motherly face of the good lady who presided over it with such easy grace and courtesy. Every age was represented, from the four months old baby to Grandfather Childs, who was ninety-six years old last birthday, and has enough life and vitality left in him to last for many a year yet. The drive and fresh mountain air gave every one a fine appetite, but even the desperate onslaught made upon the provisions failed to subdue their solid phalanx, and the fragments would have filled more than seven baskets. After the meal, of course, came speeches, (was it not an assemblage of Americans, in an American village?) which were fully up to the average of such occasions, and entirely satisfactory to the assembled audience. To the strangers and visitors, who were received with the utmost cordiality, the occasion was one of unmixed enjoyment. The scenery and hospitality made it difficult to leave the spot, and the August moon was shining brightly over the tree-tops before all the guests dispersed.

To conclude a letter which has already stretched far beyond what was intended, I will add that for a less sum than I should have spent in a fortnight at a fashionable resort, my wife and child can enjoy a whole Summer in lovely scenery, surrounded by all that is necessary to their convenience and comfort, and the rosy cheeks and sturdy limbs of the baby, as the little one plays about in the grass, show how great has been the benefit of the sojourn here. If you need any personal experience to sustain your theory of the great desirability of such a method of spending the Summer, as compared with the ordinary American practice of herding together in hot, cramped caravanseries, and leading over again the unhealthy social life of the Winter, I am most happy to offer mine.

A NEW CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the new church building now in process of erection on Herriman-avenue, Jamaica, for the German Lutheran Evangelical Church, will be laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. The building is to cost $5,000, the total cost with the lots being $6,500. Mr. George Distler is the architect and builder. The society numbers about 200 members, and includes families from Queens, Foster's Meadow, Fresh Pond, Springfield, and Jamaica village. The pastor, Rev. G. H. W. Queen, resides in Middle Village. The building, which stands on a lot 160 by 80 feet, will be 60 by 30 feet, of wood, with slate roof, and with a 20-foot tower. It is calculated to seat about 500 people. During the construction of the church, services will be held every Sabbath afternoon in the Reform Consistory Room.

LONG BRANCH BANK.

The growing importance of Long Branch is attested by the fact that it has been found necessary to provide banking facilities for the annually increasing transient population, with its residuum that is not transient. A year ago the Long Branch Banking Company started business in a small wooden building. Their success since has justified the erection of a handsome building, with fire-proof vaults, furniture, &c., of the most complete character. The policy of the bank has been to accommodate its customers, avoiding locking up its funds, preferring local investments to stocks which might yield larger profits, and it has succeeded in giving quite an impetus to business, while enabling the directors to pay the very satisfactory half-yearly dividend of five per cent. It is now considered desirable to increase the capital to $100,000, and arrangements are in progress to effect that result. Original stockholders will have the preference in the awarding of the new issue.

UTICA PARK RACES.

YESTERDAY'S TROTTING—EXCITING EVENTS AND LIVELY BETTING.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The forenoon was threatening, and the afternoon has been rainy. The attendance to-day was moderate. The starters for the 2:34 race, purse of $4,000, were Idol Girl, Bay Henry, Stewart Maloney, Zilcadie Gold Dust, Barney Kelley, Manhattan, and Brown Bashaw. In the pools before the first heat, Maloney sold at $100, Kelley at $60 and the field at $80 to $90. After much scoring the horses started with Manhattan at the lead, which he kept by persistent running. The favorite was fourth at the start, following closely after Barney Kelley, who made the quarter in 38½. Zilcadie Gold Dust starting second fell back into the field, and the interest centred on Kelley and Maloney. They passed the half together, Kelley leading half a length in 1:17. Manhattan went over the score first on a run, for which he was set back to last place. Kelley took the heat in 2:32½; Brown Bashaw second, leading Stewart Maloney by less than a length; Idol Girl fourth, Bay Henry fifth, and Zilcadie Gold Dust in the dust. Kelley sold at $100 to $60 against the field at the close of the heat.

The second heat was all between Barney Kelley and Stewart Maloney, and was trotted in a heavy rain. Kelley led through the quarter in 39, and the half in 1:17 by half a length. Then Maloney took the lead and finished it in 2:34. Kelley came to the score next, but was set back for bad driving, Bashaw, Gold Dust, and Idol Girl coming home as named, and Manhattan distanced.

The third heat was much like the second. Maloney made the quarter in 37¾, the half in 1.16, by six lengths, and trotted home easily through the rain in 2:33¾, winning by two lengths, Barney Kelley second all the way through, Brown Bashaw third, Bay Henry fourth, Zilcadie Gold Dust fifth, and Idol Girl sixth.

In the fourth heat Maloney led to the mile, easily making the quarter in 39½, the half in 1:16, and the home in 2:37, Bay Henry second, Idol Girl third, Barney Kelley fourth, Zilcadie Gold Dust fifth, and Brown Bashaw sixth.

SUMMARY.

Stewart Maloney	3	1	1	1
Barney Kelley	1	6	2	4
Brown Bashaw	2	3	3	6
Bay Henry	4	2	4	2
Zilcadie Gold Dust	5	4	5	5
Idol Girl	3	5	6	3
Manhattan	7 dis.			

Time—2:32½, 2:34, 2:33¾, 2:37.

Alternating with the above was trotted the 2:27 race, for $5,000. The starters were Comee, Lucille Gold Dust, J. G. Brown, Gloster, St. James, Joe Brown, Blanche, and Parkes' Abdallah. Gloster was the favorite, and sold at $100 to $32 in the field. Before the first heat Gloster barred, and St. James sold as the favorite at $100. Blanche was the second choice at $75, and about $90 on the field. The horses took their position, as above named, and started as follows, after fifteen or sixteen scores: Abdallah, Joe Brown, Blanche, Gloster, St. James, Comee, and Lucille Gold Dust. At the turn Joe Brown led, with Blanche close behind, and so they passed the quarter mile, Joe Brown leading by a neck, in 36¼, Gloster third. At the half pole they were in the same position, in 1:10¾. On the last half-mile Gloster took the first place by fine trotting and won the heat in 2:23¼, Blanche running on the stretch trotted home second by two lengths, Joe Brown third, J. G. Brown fourth, Comee fifth, St. James sixth, Lucille Gold Dust seventh, and Abdallah eighth. The rain commenced as the horses were called for the second heat. Gloster sold at $100 in the pools, against $34 in the field. Gloster led through the heat, which was won in 2:24¾; quarter mile, 36; half, 1:12. Joe Brown and J. G. Brown contested for second place closely, the field constantly shifting. J. G. Brown came home second, and Joe Brown third, but was set back for bad driving. St. James, Abdallah, Blanche, Lucille Gold Dust, and Comee came in as named. The finish was as exciting as anything during the day. Abdallah led on the send-off for the third and last place, but soon fell into the field. Gloster was second at the start. Comee fell from third place to distance in the mile. Gloster took the lead on the turn, and made the quarter in 36½ seconds, the half in 1:11, leading well, and the mile in 2:24¾, J. G. Brown second, St. James third, Blanche fourth, Abdallah fifth, Joe Brown sixth, and Lucille Gold Dust seventh.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $5,000 for horses not recorded better than 2:27:

Gloster	1	1	1
J. J. Brown	4	2	2
Blanche	2	5	4
St. James	6	3	3
Joe Brown	3	8	6
Abdallah	8	4	5
Lucille Gold Dust	7	6	7
Comee	5	7 dis	

Time—2:23¼, 2:24¾, 2:24¾.

TRINITY CLOCK AND ITS CHIMES.

The hands on Trinity Church clock will be replaced this week, and the clock, which has rested for the first time in twenty-five years, will again tell off the hours. The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following history of the clock and bells:

"Since James Rogers, the builder of the clock, put its wheels in motion, it has never stopped for any lengthened time before. In 1846 the clock was put into position and connected with the chimes. Rogers then had his office at No. 410½ Broadway, and still continues in the business at No. 102 Fulton-street. He has built, since, the great clock at the Vanderbilt or Grand Central Depot, and several other great clocks, but the one in Trinity is his masterpiece, and with one exception (not the Strasburg figure-clock) is the largest dial-working clock in the world. The dials are ten feet in diameter, each hour being cut in relief from a single block of stone. The hour-hands are four feet in length, and the minute-hands about five feet four inches. The clock is forty feet above the dials, and the movements of the hands work through long tin tubes encased in oak. There are in the clock tower three large cylinders, carrying steel and brass cog-wheels, the largest wheels being two feet six inches in diameter, and the smallest being seven inches. In all there are twenty-seven wheels, not counting the friction-rollers. The pendulum-rod is made of wood, twenty-one feet in length, and having at the lower extremity about five feet swing. In this there is a trade secret. Wood shrinks sideways, while iron, steel, brass, and other metals shrink in all directions. Therefore wood, well seasoned and waxed, is used for tower clock pendulums. Three weights are used, hung at the ends of heavy, seasoned ropes. The largest is on the hour hand, and weighs 125 pounds. Bales of cotton are on the lower floor of the clock tower, so that if the ropes break the weights shall not fall into the body of the church. By a simple trip leverage three bells in the chime are connected with the clock, and thus ring out the quarter-hours, repeating on the last two quarters. Another lever tolls the hours. The clock is wound up once a week, taking two hours each time to raise the heavy weight from the cotton-bale to the top of the works. To economize labor a patent winch is used to perform this work. The clock was placed so far above the dial because the bells are hung just behind the clock hands, and the churchmen feared that if the bells were tolled by hand they might turn over and throw the ringers in contact with the clock-gear. Under the bells is the station of the mysterious man who rings the changes on the bells. A rough wooden seat faces a frame-work from which project nine long wooden handles. They are levers fastened to thin lines, connecting with the tongues of the bells. Beside the octave is the 'baby' bell. Struck with any other bell the tone of the 'baby' raises the sound one octave."

ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, was notified yesterday afternoon that four more convicts had escaped from Sing Sing. The dispatch, which was sent by Warden and Agent Hubbell, did not state the manner of the escape, but gave the names and descriptions of the men as follows: William H. Reed, seventeen years old, 5 feet 10½ inches high, weighs 158 pounds, light complexion, scar on forehead, and letter H. on right arm. Has a father living at Mount Kisco, Westchester County.

Daniel Donovan, twenty-one years old, 5 feet 7½ inches, weighs 150 pounds, florid complexion, black hair and blue eyes, scar over left eye, ears bored, forefinger of left hand enlarged.

William Cullen, sixteen years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs 130 pounds, brown hair and eyes, and scar on chin.

John Murphy, nineteen years old, 5 feet 6½ inches high, brown hair, light eyes, scar on left side of chin, and the letters J. M. worked inside the left forearm.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

HIS JOURNEY AND RECEPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS AND MAINE—THE GUEST OF SPEAKER BLAINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 12.—President Grant and party arrived here in the special Presidential train, as it was called, from Boston, soon after 5 o'clock this afternoon. The journey was without special incident. At the station there was a large crowd who cheered the train as it approached and cheered the President as he alighted. He was escorted to a carriage, and with Miss Nellie and Senator Cameron was driven to Speaker Blaine's house, not far distant up the hill. The remainder of the party proceeded in the same direction in a more leisurely manner. All will be the guests of the Speaker so long as they choose to remain here.

A little after 9 o'clock this evening the President was serenaded by the local band. After several airs had been played, the crowd which came with the band having repeatedly cheered, called for President Grant and Speaker Blaine. Finally the latter appeared, and in a brief speech in behalf of the President, thanked the company for the demonstration. He said he was honored in having such a man as the President as his guest. He was with him to spend a week in social private pleasure, and no public demonstrations were desired. The crowd then, with more cheers, dispersed.

Though the President has emphatically declared his desire to see no display and to make no display, the people here have arranged a quiet little celebration in honor of his presence among them. Accordingly, to-morrow evening a public reception is to be given, under the direction of Gov. Perham, at the State-house. To-morrow forenoon the President will visit the national military asylum at Tagus, on the other side of the river. On the following evening there will be a private reception at Speaker Blaine's. On Friday the President will go by special train to Rockland, whence he will proceed by yacht to Mount Desert and Bangor, and from the latter place he will return by rail to Augusta, where he will spend Sunday.

The party remained in Boston only long enough to breakfast. The President was received on the arrival of the steam-boat train by Mayor Pierce, Senator Boutwell, Postmaster Burt, Collector Russell, United States Marshal Usher, ex-Gov. Stearns, of New-Hampshire, President of the Old Colony Road, and several lesser lights representing the City Council of Boston. The party consisted of the President, Miss Nellie Grant, his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Gen. Babcock.

Mrs. Grant was prevented from accompanying the President by the enfeebled condition of her father, Gen. Dent. The party were driven in open carriages to the Revere House, while Gen. Burt and Collector Russell hurried down to the Eastern Station to make everything ready for the special train. At the Revere the President was met by his son, Jesse, and District Attorney Sanger and Mr. Walker Blaine, son of the Speaker, were presented. Breakfast was served in the private parlor, at which the President was joined by Collector Russell, Senator Boutwell, Gen. Burk, Marshal Usher, ex-Gov. Stearns, and others. There were, as usual, large crowds in the station when the President arrived, who followed like a rabble after his carriage when he rode, hung about the hotel when he was at breakfast, and pressed into the Eastern Railway Station when he went away again; but they were less obtrusive than heretofore, and did not make such unseemly exhibitions of hero worship as on some previous occasions. At the stations at which the train stopped on the journey down, crowds were gathered, and the President, appearing on the rear platform of his car, was cheered, apparently quite as heartily as ever before. At Salem Gen. Butler joined the party and rode as far as Portsmouth, making every effort to appear agreeable to every one, and apparently endeavoring to impress those about him and the crowds at the station with a belief in the excessive friendliness of the President toward him. At Newburyport Secretary Robeson and Senator Cameron got on the train, the former going as far as Northampton with the President, and the latter coming through to this place.

ENGLISH CHEESE FACTORIES.

Mr. Gilbert Murray, of the Elvaston Estate Office, Derby, writes to the London *Times* describing the system pursued on certain estates in Derbyshire: "In these days of high prices and scant labor any improvement which lessons the cost of production and increases the quantity of our food supplies cannot fail to be of public interest. The factory system of cheese-making now successfully established in Derbyshire has reduced the former to the minimum, and pushed the latter to its utmost limit on the estate of Hon. E. K. W. Coke, at Longford. Three men and one woman only are employed in doing the whole of the work incident to the making and curing the cheese and whey butter produced from 600 cows. The building in which the cheese is made was specially erected for the purpose, and combines every facility for economizing labor. A large quantity of the present year's make has already been sold; it commands a ready sale, and has realized the extreme prices of the county. At Windley, on the estates of the High Sheriff of Derbyshire, Mr. J. G. Crompton, another factory is in full operation; the number of cows here is 300, and the whole of the work is done by two young men, both under twenty-two years of age. The experience already gained of the working of the system at Derby has fully prepared Mr. Crompton to take advantage of every favorable circumstance, hence an old building which had formerly been used as a mill was at once improvised into a factory. Water is conveyed in sanitary pipes from a considerable distance, both for general purposes and also in sufficient quantity to drive a small water-wheel, which supplies the motive power for churning the cream from the whey and grinding the curd. The perfect arrangements here show how easily an old building may be converted into a suitable factory. The third factory is at work in the town of Derby; the number of cows from which the milk is drawn is 400; here they combine milk selling and cheese-making. Morning and evening, during the time the milk is being delivered to the factory, all comers are supplied with pure milk at one penny per pint, which proves a great boon to the inhabitants of the locality, and at this price pays the farmer during the Summer months. Until within the last three weeks all the work of the factory was done by two men. All the cheese made during the months of April and May has already been sold. Under the factory system it can be matured and fit for market at from five to six weeks; there is also a uniformity of quality which cannot be obtained under any other system. The value of the cheese made in the three factories does not vary more than 1s. per cwt., while it is well known that if made in the farm-house there would be a difference of at least 10s. per cwt. in the value between the highest and the lowest of the fifty dairies which contribute their milk to the Derbyshire factories."

ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

Following the example of their Continental brethren, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the English Roman Catholics are now organizing a real pilgrimage They have chosen for their shrine Paray-le-Monial, a place now sufficiently well known in connection with similar proceedings in France. Paray-le-Monial is a small village some distance from Paris, which has acquired its reputation as a centre for pilgrimages, from the fact that, according to the Roman Catholic belief, just 300 years ago the Savior appeared there to the "blessed" Mary Margaret Alacoque, and intrusted to her a message to propagate the worship of the Sacred Heart. The new devotion was looked upon favorably by Rome, and has of late made rapid advance in the Roman Church, it having become the fashion in various countries to place the Church, by solemn act, under the protection of the Sacred Heart. The diocese of Westminster was thus "consecrated" last month. The English pilgrimage is being organized under the auspices of a very influential committee, at the head of which are found the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Denbigh, the secretary being Lord Walter Kerr. The movement, which is believed to have originated solely among the laity, has the sanction of the Roman Catholic Bishops, Archbishop Manning having sent a special letter of approval to the committee, in which he says:

"I have heard with great joy the desire among our laity to make a pilgrimage from England to Paray-le-Monial. It is an act of faith in the sight of the world, which seems every day becoming more and more unconscious of the presence and power of God. The defiance and derision with which the world has treated the pilgrimages in Italy, Germany, Belgium, and France is an explicit reason for the Catholics of England to claim their share also in their inheritance of our common cause. Moreover, it will be a witness to the power of prayer, which has, of late, like all other supernatural facts, been tossed to and fro in the hands of our men of culture. Lastly, it will not fail to hasten the day when the reign of wrong shall cease. The present state of Europe cannot last long; and men will find that they will have to pay dear for the dishonor they have heaped upon the Vicar of Jesus Christ."

The pilgrimage is advertised to start from London on Tuesday, Sept. 2. The pilgrims will reach Paray-le-Monial on the Wednesday, and having performed their devotions at the shrine on the Thursday, may, if so disposed, find themselves back in London by the Friday night or Saturday morning. Those who cannot join the pilgrimage themselves are invited to contribute toward enabling others to do so. The committee, too, appear vary anxious to raise money to provide themselves with a banner, which seems to be an essential part of the equipment of pilgrimages. All persons wishing to join this undertaking—doubtless the first of its kind seen for many years in England—are requested to send in their names by the 15th of August. The movement is said to be the subject of great interest abroad, and the committee are making every effort to insure that it shall be a successful demonstration; and everything, no doubt, will be done, in accordance with the modern practice in these matters, to make of the pilgrimage a pleasant and comfortable excursion for all concerned in it. The price of the journey is—first class, £5; second class, £2 10s.

TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

THE CAPTURE OF IGUALADA—FRIGHTFUL EXCESSES OF THE CARLISTS—THE PRETENDER'S ARMY.

Writing from Madrid on July 24, the correspondent of the London *Echo* says: "The victory of the Carlists at Igualada has been attended with such outrageous acts of cruelty and vandalism on their part toward the vanquished, that the indignation of the Catalans has risen to such a pitch that a Committee of Public Safety has been formed, which peremptorily demands arms and ammunition from the Government, and a decree ordering all men from sixteen to forty-five years of age to enlist as volunteers until the Carlists shall be completely exterminated from the provinces. The committee also demands permission of the Government to collect all taxes, duties, imposts, &c., throughout the provinces, and with the product of the same defray the expenses of the war, giving an account of the conversion of the funds. On the morning of the 17th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, Carlist forces in two columns appeared at Odena, a suburb of Igualada, to the number of 1,500 infantry, some 200 horse, and four field pieces, under the command of Savalls, and took up their position at that place. Igualada is a fortified town, but its scanty garrison consisted only of 300 regulars and 250 Republican volunteers, while 1,000 regulars would have been barely sufficient to defend the town with the adequate amount of artillery. There was also an advanced fort called Pi, which was defended by only fifteen men. The parish church was also protected by fortifications, and there it was that all the sick, aged, and women and children took refuge. The church-bells commenced tolling the alarm tocsin usual in Catalonia in all moments of peril, called the Somaten, as soon as the Carlists were descried in the distance; and those bells never ceased ringing for thirty-six hours, while the inhabitants made such a desperate defense of their homes and families. No reinforcements arrived, except two battalions under the Xich de los Barraquetas, who, in spite of their bravest efforts, could not break through the Carlist ranks to enter the town. It is said that the Xich was killed in the conflict. The combat lasted the whole day, until 9 o'clock at night, when the firing on both sides ceased, without any material advantage on the part of the Carlists, but, under cover of the darkness, they managed to effect an entrance into the city at the gate called La Puerta de la Soledad, and took possession of the chapel bearing that name. The townspeople had thrown up barricades during the night as well, and kept up a galling fire against the Carlists for some time, but finding that no troops had arrived in their aid, except those of the Xich, who could not enter, and the Carlists having been reinforced by 2,000 more men, who joined in the combat, they finally gave up in despair, some throwing away their arms and fleeing for their lives to the nearest hiding-place, others surrendering themselves to the Carlists, and others taking refuge in the church. These latter were closely pursued, and when they refused to come out and deliver themselves up, the Carlists broke down the doors of the church by firing cannon-balls into them, pouring in streams of sulphured petroleum through the breaches, setting fire to the liquid as it flowed. The occupants of the edifice, blinded and suffocated, rushed out into the open air, only to meet the bayonets of their persecutors. The bells then ceased tolling, the little garrison of the bell-tower abandoned their post, and the Carlists remained in possession of the sanctuary they had so shamefully desecrated. Some of the volunteers were massacred within the walls of the church. The Carlists were now in complete possession of the Citadel Pi, and its little forlorn hope of fifteen men were anxiously awaiting their fate, thinking perhaps that they had been overlooked, and might escape the doom of the rest. Savalls entered the town on the afternoon of the 18th, accompanied by Don Alfonso and his staff. Doña Blanca, the mysterious lady who has accompanied Don Alfonso throughout the campaign, always riding by his side, said by some to be his wife, and by others to be only a dear friend, also entered the town with Don Alfonso. Savalls, finding no corporation with which to confer, immediately set about the formation of one from among the wealthiest citizens, and then demanded a contribution of 2,000,000 reals (£20,000), of which 200,000 reals were collected for him, he carrying off eighty prisoners as hostages for the remainder of the amount. Savalls left the doomed town the next morning at daybreak, but not until after the little force at Castle Pi had surrendered, and then half their number were shot on the spot, they having been compelled to sing their own *De Profundis* before their death. Miret remained in the town with a considerable force, obliging the inhabitants to assist in destroying the fortifications, and when this was concluded he also left the place. The twenty hours after the combat were employed by the Carlists in sack and pillage. The Carlists lost 300 men in the attack, for the people fought like tigers while they could. They lost seventy men in the fight, but the number of the assassinated is not yet known. The whole of the 19th was devoted in Igualada to the burial of the dead. The Carlists, as is usual with them, burned all their dead before departing. Two columns of regulars, sent to the assistance of the besieged town, revolted, and refused to proceed. Igualada is a large manufacturing town on the railroad, some thirty or forty miles from Barcelona."

THE PRETENDER'S FORCES.

The San Sebastian correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says Don Carlos is much disappointed at finding his soldiers so badly armed and so ill prepared for the struggle. "Some one well informed as to his party has told me" the correspondent says, "that he has officers of French nationality. The numbers of the bands in arms have been greatly exaggerated. I have tried to obtain accurate information on this point from Carlist sources themselves. The bands that are with the Pretender hardly number 4,000 men, of whom only two-thirds are armed. Elio and Dorregaray command 4,000, and Velasco and Sarsola 3,000 in Biscay. These 11,000 men in the four provinces are supported by perhaps (the Carlists themselves admit) 3,000 or 4,000 badly armed peasants in small parties. It is this element of Carlism which causes exaggerated estimates of its importance. These small detachments of marauders are the terror of the peasantry, and paralyze the communications between the troops. To them is intrusted the care of requisitions, levies, and arrests. It is surprising to find that the army has left the coast from Irun to Biscay without defense, for between Irun and Tolosa the Carlists have passes through which they can retreat when pressed by Loma and Sanchez Brega."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An old wooden house in Athens, N. Y., belonging to the New-York Central Railroad, was burned on Monday night.

The National Hotel and the stores of J. Dillenbeck, W. M. Shaffer, Gilbat Hall, and Mr. McIntosh, at Cobleskill, N. Y., were burned on Monday night; loss, $75,000.

A house, barn, and out-buildings owned by J. Noble, of Lee, N. H., were burned on Monday night with their contents; loss, $4,000; no insurance.

The old Whitmore mill in Danielsonville, Conn., recently occupied as a carriage manufactory by Turkington & Boyce, was destroyed by fire on Monday night; loss of tenants, $6,000; insured about one-half. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A SUBURBAN RAILROAD.

The vagaries of the Flushing and North-side Railroad would be amusing if they were not annoying. The train due at Hunter's Point yesterday at 5:22 arrived at 5:40, of course missing connection with the ferry-boat. Then, unaccustomed passengers, "following the multitude," found themselves unwittingly bound for Thirty-fourth-street, and had to wander in a Minotaur's maze before they could get into the James-slip side. It is due to the ticket-taker there to mention that he had the courtesy to refuse payment for admission, on learning that it had been made already to the opposition. The Long Island suburbs will remain in a "one-horse," half-built-up condition until those interested wake up to the progressive ideas of the times.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

John P. Farley has been appointed receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, comprising the extension from St. Cloud to Brainerd and from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, a total distance of 400 miles. The amount of bonds required by Judge Dillon, of the United States Court, was $100,000, which Mr. Farley furnished. As yet no receiver has been appointed for the first division of the line, now in default of $400,000 for May and June coupons, but proceedings are at once to be begun, and a receiver will be appointed pending foreclosure upon the division named.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $189,792.

The Hip Yee Tong Society conspirators are still on trial in San Francisco.

The British steamer Quang, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The young Miss Reeves, one of the victims of the stage-coach accident in the White Mountains, is dead.

Texas papers say that the recent rains will make a full crop of cotton in the northern part of that State.

Maggie Lyons, whose husband left her three weeks since, has been arrested at Albany on a charge of infanticide.

Mrs. E. Yost died in Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, aged one hundred and five years. She was born in Germany.

The famous clipper-ship La Escocesa, which recently arrived from San Francisco, sunk in the Mersey yesterday.

Charles T. Rideout, a boat-builder at Booth Bay Harbor, Me., was drowned yesterday by falling from a wharf into the harbor.

Charles W. Cartwright, who was many years an underwriter of Boston, died there yesterday. He was born in Nantucket in 1790.

A grand ball was given last night on board the Royal Alfred, at Halifax, N. S., by Admiral Fanshaw, in honor of the Countess Dufferin.

Gen. W. B. Bassinger, of North Carolina, formerly Minister to Spain, is lying dangerously ill at Green River, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

John Roberts, a miner, aged sixty years, was killed by a fall of coal yesterday, in Slope No. 4 of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Yatesville.

Thomas Woodson, who shot and killed Wm. Barlow, near Percival, Iowa, last week, has been discharged on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

William Myers, a carpenter, fell from the roof of the County Prison at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, a distance of thirty-five feet, and was seriously injured.

A break occurred in the Erie Canal yesterday morning, at Eagle Harbor. The repairs necessary for the passage of boats will occupy two or three days.

The following appointments of Gaugers have been made: John Conrad, for the Sixth Ohio District, and Rufus Kirk, for the Third Illinois District.

The dead body of a man was found hanging to a tree near East St. Louis on Monday. His name is ascertained to be Alvis Oehler, from Summit, Butler County, Penn.

The twelfth children's free excursion of the season in Philadelphia took place yesterday at Rockdale, and 1,277 persons participated, among them 457 infants.

W. H. Crabb, aged twenty-five years, a flagman on a coal-train of the Erie Railroad, was run over and killed yesterday near Howell. He leaves a wife and two children.

A sail-boat containing six persons capsized in Mount Hope Bay, Rhode Island, on Monday night, and George Yeisler, a German, of Bristol, aged nineteen, was drowned.

John Wurser, a coppersmith of the steamer Tuscarora, committed suicide in San Francisco, yesterday, by making a deep incision in his leg, from which he bled to death.

Henry Sterns, an employe of the Erie Railroad Company, fell between the cars, at Port Jervis, N. Y., on Monday night, and was dreadfully mangled. Death was instantaneous.

Gov. Dix has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the person or persons guilty of the murder of the unknown one-armed man on Wednesday night last, near West Albany.

The Secretary of War yesterday selected Charles H. Heyl, of New Jersey, to appear before the examining board for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the army.

Numerous liquor-dealers in Boston, including several in the wholesale line, were raided on by the State Constables yesterday, and a large quantity of liquor and ale was seized.

Judge D. P. Noyes, of Vermont, who is stopping at the Revere House, Boston, in descending the front stair-case yesterday made a mis-step and broke his left ankle. He is eighty years old.

The articles of agreement proposed by Biglin for a race with Geo. Brown, on Bedford Basin, Halifax, N. S., for $1,000, name the 28th of August for the race. Brown has agreed to the terms.

The Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor of the United States and British Provinces met in Providence, R. I., to-day. Sixty representatives were present from thirteen Grand Temples.

At McKee's Rocks, two miles below Pittsburg, Penn., seven men who had been lightening an overladen flat-boat, got into a small skiff to row ashore, when the skiff upset and three were drowned.

A party of American railway men interested in the management of a system of through traffic on Eastern lines, and the Government railways of the maritime provinces, arrived in Halifax, N. S., on Monday.

Melvin Duff married the daughter of a Mr. Miller, in St. Louis, about two weeks ago, against his consent, and Duff and Miller have had several quarrels, one of which, on Sunday night, resulted in the death of the latter.

By a collision on the Hudson River, on Monday night, between tow-boats, Patsy Lilly, of Hudson, a deck-hand on the tug William Bliss, received a fracture of the skull, and several others were slightly injured.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says the trotting stallion Sentinel was found dead in the stable at Ash Grove Farm, yesterday morning. His owner, Edwin Thorne, of New-York, recently refused $30,000 for him.

Edward Cosgrove was found dead in the street in Shenandoah, Penn., yesterday, and the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict that he was shot by George Majors. Majors was brought to Pottsville last evening and lodged in jail.

Bradford Ritter, clerk in Powers & Weightman's chemical-works, Philadelphia, while bathing in a creek in Montgomery County, with his son, a lad of thirteen, became helpless from cramps and was drowned. He leaves a wife and six children.

The following were the balances in the Treasury yesterday: Currency, $10,415,589; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,710,000; coin, $71,368,737; including in coin certificates, $43,302,400; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The following is the score of the seventh championship game of base-ball, in Baltimore, between the Mutuals and Baltimores:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Baltimores	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0—7
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

The United States steamer Powhattan, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday. The customary salutes were exchanged between her and the Citadel and Royal Alfred. The United States steamers Constellation and Wyoming are hourly expected.

The heaters employed at Ward's rolling-mill, in Chicago, struck, yesterday, on account of the refusal of their employers to pay them over seventy-five cents per ton for heating, while they demand eighty-five cents, but were willing to compromise on eighty cents. The strike throws about 1,000 men out of employment.

PATRIOTIC SONS OF AMERICA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 12.—The sixteenth annual State Convention of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America convened in the Academy of Music this morning. Delegates were present representing nearly all the counties in the State. The officers and delegates were escorted to the hall by Bald Eagle Commandery, where a formal reception took place. The convention is likely to continue until Friday. This afternoon officers were elected for the current year, and duly installed. Reports for the year were read, exhibiting the order in a flourishing condition. There are two hundred subordinate camps in the State of Pennsylvania alone, numbering about 25,000 members. The order is rapidly extending itself into other States. There are seven State camps now in active operation.

BLOODY FRACAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—A bloody fight occurred at noon to-day between Frank Burke and Thos. McDonald and a party of shoemakers, at Sixth and Fitzwater streets. Knives and cudgels were freely used and several shoemakers severely injured. The police succeeded in arresting Burke and McDonald, the attacking parties, and they were committed to await the result of the injuries, some of which are dangerous.

LIGHTNING AND FIRE DAMP.

TWO WOMEN KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED—THREE MEN BURNED IN A MINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 12.—A sad case of death by lightning occurred at noon to-day about five miles from this city. A party of women, some twenty or more in number, were out on the mountains picking huckleberries, and while near Rattlesnake Pond a heavy shower of rain came on, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The party beat a hasty retreat to a neighboring unoccupied shanty, and crowded in together for shelter from the drenching rain. While they were huddled in the small room a flash of lightning descended the chimney and struck the group. Caroline Shunk and Mary Kline were instantly killed, and seven others were seriously injured. Their names are Charlotte Bloom, Mrs. Charles Moulton, Matilda Kline, Mrs. Frank, Susannah Roandes, Henrietta Phillips, and Mrs. Moore. The entire party were terribly frightened, and fled through the storm toward home in the utmost terror, leaving the two dead bodies in the shanty. When the news reached the city parties immediately went to the locality and brought them in. It was the heaviest storm of the season in this section of country.

A fearful fire-damp explosion occurred this morning at the central shaft, back of Hyde Park, by which three men were severely burned. The accident was caused by a miner named Evan Pugh going into an unoccupied chamber with a naked lamp. An explosion immediately occurred, and he was shockingly burned from the knees upward. William Beddoe was also badly burned; and Patrick Hennaghan, who was in the gang at the time, was blown through a door two inches thick, and fatally injured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer remains low west of the Alleghanies and on the lower lakes, with north-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain on the latter; easterly winds, cloudy weather, and diminishing pressure in the Middle States; easterly and south-easterly winds, high but slow falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather in New-England; north-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather on the upper lakes and in the North-west and thence to Missouri and Illinois, with south-westerly winds and cloudy weather, with slightly lower pressure in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lake region and the South-west, and thence to Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley, north-westerly to south-westerly winds; warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rain.

For the lower lake region, north-easterly and north-westerly winds, clearing and cooler weather.

For the Middle States, easterly winds, veering to south-westerly, low barometer, cloudy weather, and local rain, clearing in the afternoon.

For New-England, north-easterly winds, high but falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising temperature, south-westerly winds, and generally clear weather, excepting local rain on the Gulf coast.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 69°; 9 A. M., 75°; 12 M., 77°; 3 P. M., 79½°; 6 P. M., 72°; 9 P. M., 68½°; 12 P. M. 67°. Average temperature yesterday, 72¼°.

THE LIFE INSURANCE INTEREST.

It is the common error of those who thoughtlessly or maliciously attack our Life Insurance Companies to forget that the whole system of Life Insurance has attained its present proportions through the operation of one simple element—and that is the prudential foresight which impels the husband and the father to make timely provision for the comfort of the family he is to leave behind him at his death. In other words, it is the confidence of the general public in the security offered by our great Life Companies that explains the rapid and continued expansion of this important interest. The case has been very cleverly and succinctly stated by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his report for the year 1872, when he says: "Savings Banks meet a real want, as well as Life Insurance Companies, and yet their introduction and multiplication have been steady and gradual, not quick and sudden. Life Insurance has been successfully introduced into other countries besides America, without attaining the gigantic proportions already reached in our own—a fact from which many suggestive lessons may be drawn." And there are proofs at hand with which to test the accuracy of this conclusion; for we find in the records of the Life Insurance business in Great Britain for the past year, that no less than forty companies in that country are winding up; while in France, in 1870, the number of life policy-holders had fallen to 16,162, as against 19,826 in 1866, four years previously, and the amount insured had decreased from 172,000,000 francs in 1866 to 141,000,000 in 1870—the French statistics of 1871 being purposely omitted from this comparison, as that was the hardest period of the war, when the conditions were generally and exceptionally unfavorable. The progress made by the Life Insurance Companies in the United States, on the contrary, taking as the basis of calculation the official reports during the period of fourteen years from 1858 to the end of 1871, shows a vast and rapid increase—the aggregate for the years 1858, 1869, 1870, and 1871, being as follows:

Year.	*No. of Co's.*	*Policies.*	*Amount.*
1858	14	42,502	$116,482,193
1869	76	663,991	1,862,858,954
1870	88	774,927	2,104,042,832
1871	90	841,728	2,195,575,013

That is to say, *the increase in this country* during the three years from 1869 to the end of 1871 was:

In the number of Life Insurance Companies	14
In the number of Policies outstanding	177,737
In the amount insured	$332,716,059

—showing that there was a steady increase of the number of policy-holders during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, at the average rate of upward of 55,000 annually, and a corresponding increase equal to One Hundred and Ten Millions of Dollars annually in the amount insured.

Nor is this all. The figures given—extraordinary as they are—do not really represent the present magnitude of the business. For, while the number of Life Companies has increased, the number of policies issued and the amounts insured by the older Companies are still increasing steadily—in the Mutual Life, for example, at the rate of Ten Million Dollars annually.

Clearly, results so wonderful as these, established by the latest official reports, prove—if they prove anything—that the business of our Life Insurance Companies is bottomed upon a firm foundation. That foundation is the confidence of the public—and if we cite the statistics relating to one or two of our leading Companies, the fact at once appears that that confidence has not been misplaced. Turning to the latest reports of the great Mutual and Equitable Life Companies of this City, and taking these as fair representatives of their class, we find that the actual business done by each in the year 1873 is as follows:

	Mutual.	Equitable.
Policies in force	78,146	43,135
Assets Jan. 1, 1873	$58,550,059	$19,695,053
Income for 1872	17,716,094	8,420,045
Interest for 1872	3,329,231	993,183
Dividends to policy holders	5,048,355	1,085,754
Or ratio to premiums	35 p. ct.	15 p. ct.
Expenses of management	1,351,710	1,296,181
Or ratio income	7.6 p. ct.	15.4 p. ct.
Losses	2,740,257	1,678,671
Or ratio income	15.4 p. ct.	19.0 p. ct.

The Mutual Company is thirty years old—the Equitable fourteen. The former is the leading Company in the United States conducted upon the mutual plan; the Equitable is the foremost among those conducted on the joint-stock system, on a capital of $100,000. The older Company has expanded steadily and wonderfully, from year to year, for nearly a whole generation—a fact which proves incontestably not only that its affairs have been judiciously managed, but also that the popular belief in the value of Life Insurance has suffered no shock through the manifold controversies which have recently attracted attention. The younger Companies are likewise growing steadily, and in the course of time will undoubtedly achieve the success which follows diligent application and capable administration.

It is, therefore, manifestly but an idle waste of breath to attempt to throw discredit upon an interest so important as this. The bitterness of the attacks which have occupied the columns of the public Press for some time past may be charitably attributed to private or personal grievances, with which the public has nothing to do, and for which it cares very little—yet when so many bold attempts have been made to shake the faith of the insured in the stability of the insurers, it is but common justice to remember that the life insurance system in the United States has attained its present dimensions because it commends itself to the good sense of a sagacious people, and that that people do not continue their support from year to year without having sound reasons for the faith which is in them.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1873.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Amos F. Hatfield, President of this company, after a long and faithful connection with the management from its organization, has been called from our midst by death; therefore,

Resolved, That, by the death of Amos F. Hatfield, this company has lost a valuable and experienced officer, and we, his associates, an esteemed and cherished friend, a man whose strict integrity of character, whose kindness of heart, and geniality of temperament, endeared him to us by ties stronger than those arising from merely business association.

Resolved, That to his sorrowing family we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this dark hour of their great bereavement, trusting that, "He who doeth all things well" may impart to them that consolation which human hearts may pray for, but human sympathy cannot bestow.

Resolved, That this office be now closed, and that all connected with it proceed in a body to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of him who was the friend of us all.

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President pro tem.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

An approved, safe, and speedy remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections, may be had in DR. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. The prudent will keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them.—*Exchange.*

In consequence of the delay of the contractors this Company will not occupy their new premises, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, until about the 1st of September. Until further notice all communications should be addressed to No. 52 Greene-st.

THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY.

—*Advertisement.*

TRUSSES.—Ruptured persons suffering the misery, dangers, and nuisance of the sour, rusty, poultice-like strapping appliances, should send for descriptive catalogue of SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES, containing testimonials from leading surgeons, dealers, and those who have worn them. Establishments, No. 737 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,347 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Correct and skillful adjustment.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Elmwood and Warwick Collars will fit better and wear longer than any other collars, either linen or paper. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

A Bouquet of rare and delicate odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The edition of the WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

ENGLISH MINERS.
THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.
GEN. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION TO THE YELLOWSTONE.
CAPT. JACK.
THE SOUTH UNDER REBEL RULE.
THE WAWASSET DISASTER.
RUBY'S JOURNAL—A Story.
THE SUPPLY OF SMALL FRUIT.
SOCIAL ASPECT OF THE GRANGES—and numerous other articles of interest to the farmer.
OUR DOMESTIC TRADE.
THE STATE OF PARTIES.
BELATED WISDOM.

Full review of the FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, FARM PRODUCE, AND LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in the TIMES OFFICE. PRICE 5 CENTS.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Chittenango Mineral Waters

Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt-rheum, gout, and all diseases of the skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot, 8 College-place.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—GRIFFIN.—At the residence of the bride's parent, "The Evergreens," Lunnenberg County, Virginia, July 31, by Rev. E. S. Taylor, J. WIRT GREGORY, of Plantersville, Va., to EMMA, daughter of Edwin Griffin, formerly of New-York.

JEFFERIS—SERVOSS.—At Christ Church at New Brighton, by Rev. Pierre P. Irving, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, J. EUGENE JEFFERIS to ELEANOR C. SERVOSS, daughter of T. C. Servoss.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, ALMIRA GRAHAM, widow of Stephen Bosworth.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 77th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Wednesday, 13th, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

BROOKS.—Saturday, Aug. 9, at her late residence, No. 149 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, suddenly, of apoplexy, ANNA T., wife of Thomas Brooks, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., from No. 149 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

COWDIN.—In Brooklyn, at No. 128 State-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., THOMAS W. COWDIN, in the 57th year of his age.

Services on Wednesday at 5 P. M. Family will take the remains to Green-Wood on Thursday morning.

FACKNER.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Edward Fackner, and daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Rodman, aged 26 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 685 Warren-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

FRAME.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, WILLIAM FRAME, aged 31 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Montclair, Thursday, 12 M., Aug. 14. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

FINCH.—On Monday, Aug. 11, MRS. CATHARINE C. FINCH, aged 85 years and 2 days.

Funeral on Thursday, 14th inst., at 11:30 o'clock, from the residence of her grand-son, Frank D. Karr, No. 11 Lafayette-st., Elizabeth, N. J. Trains from foot of Liberty-st. at 9:30 and 10:15.

HILL.—In Boston, Aug. 12, GEORGE MASON, son of Julia C. M. and George H. B. Hill, aged 8 months and 15 days.

HURST.—At Long Branch, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 12, CAROLINE ELISE, the beloved wife of F. W. J. Hurst, aged 29 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNEVELS.—On Monday, Aug. 11, at Fishkill, on Hudson, ELSIE, infant daughter of D. C. Verplanck and Mary L. Van Wagenen Knevels, aged 10 months and 21 days.

Funeral from St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

LOTT.—At Flatlands, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1873, ANNE LOTT, widow of the late Jeromus Lott, deceased, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Church of Flatlands, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be at the Flatbush Depot at 2 P. M.

RAND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 12, CLEMENTINA, wife of Aaron W. Rand, of Newark, N. J., and daughter of Henry E. Brown, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SATTERLEE.—On Monday afternoon, the 11th inst., at the residence of his father, near West Point, GRAHAM SATTERLEE, fourth son of Edward Satterlee, aged 17.

Funeral services at the Episcopal Church, Highland Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, the 13th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Cozzens' Dock.

TOMPSON.—At Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, Aug. 8, EMILY, aged 6 months and 19 days, daughter of George and Louise A. Tompson, and granddaughter of Samuel Williams, Esq., of this City.

TOWNSEND.—In this City on Sunday evening, GEORGE TOWNSEND, son of the late Elihu Townsend, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of Rev. Dr. Bellows, No. 232 East 15th-st., to-day (Wednesday) at 3 P. M.

VAN SICLEN.—Suddenly, of cholera infantum, at Shandakin, N. J., Aug. 12, HENRY, son of George W. and Sarah J. Van Siclen.

Funeral to-morrow. Notice in morning papers.

WILKES.—At Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., on 6th August, 1873, of bilious fever, CHARLES WILKES, Jr., eldest child of John and Jane R. Wilkes, aged 18 years and 6 months.

WOOD.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873, MARGARET MORRELL, widow of the late Isaac Wood, M. D., of New-York, and granddaughter of the late Samuel Woolley, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot. Return trains at 4 and 5:51.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 7 A. M. and 12 M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 9 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 12, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Francis M. Scott, referee, the five-story brick store and tenement, and lot 20 by 80, situate on the east side of Second-avenue, 80.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. S. C. Welsh bought the premises for the sum of $11,000. The same auctioneer adjourned, for two weeks, the executor's sale of the house and grounds of the late Jacob P. Gerand, Jr., situate at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Supreme Court sale of the premises known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, stands adjourned to Tuesday, Sept. 2. The following auctions are noted for to-day:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, R. C. Beamish, referee, of one house and lot, 25 by 100.4, on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 400 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Also, similar sale, G. H. Crawford, Esq., referee, of lease of house and lot, on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 91.11. Also, lease of building and four acres of land, at Linden, N. J., known as the American Chemical Works, by order of Geo. Caulfield, receiver.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the grounds at Saratoga, N. Y., 200 select lots situate on the grand drive to the lake, and adjacent to the gace-course. The location is in all respects first class. Further particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, AUG. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick house and lot, 20x80, e. s. of 2d-av., 80.10 ft. s. of 116th-st.	$11,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 11.

34th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.6x98.9	$22,000
46th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x95.2	15,000
88th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.11	6,000
109th-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x100.11	550
123d-st., n. s., 326 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x100.11	14,000
124th-st., n. s., 142.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x100.11	15,000
132d-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11	11,000
2d-av., s. w. corner of 74th-st., 25.2x67	14,500
4th-av., n. w. corner of 117th-st., 50.5x90	8,000
10th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 154th-st., 25x100; half part	2,550

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

47th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	$30,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 222, 3 years, per year, all alterations, &c.	$2,000
Chatham-st., n. s. of Thurston's saloon, w. of Chambers-st., strip of land 4.2 ft., forming alley-way from Chambers-st. to above property, 21 years, per year	2,300
9th-av., 76.2 ft., first floor, &c., 2 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th-st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception, and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. The cost price, with furniture or without it, can be obtained of Messrs. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. Nearly half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Would be rented, furnished, for five years at $4,000 a year. For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

LENOX HILL.—FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV., LENOX Hill—a fine plot of four lots on 5th-av., with two in the rear. This property is elegantly located, and is suitable for the erection of a palatial residence.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; F. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERBOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, AT DARIEN, CONN.—ONLY 1½ hours from the City, a charming place of 3 acres; large and well-divided house, stable and out-buildings; choice fruit, garden, and shade; near the Sound; good fishing, boating, and bathing.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

CHOICE LOTS—FORTY MINUTES ON NEW-Jersey Central Railroad; price low; terms easy; would make arrangements with man of means to build several cottages. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND attic house in Plainfield, N. J.; ten rooms, bath, and water closet; in good order. Apply to
E. M. EVERITT, No. 19 Park-row.

LONG BRANCH—LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—Two eligible plots, near West End Hotel and Ocean-av. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASERS, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 M., at Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, four lots on 71st-st., north side, 248 feet west of Avenue B; 8 lots on 72d-st., south side, 148 feet west of Avenue B, each 25x102.2.
HENRY CLAUSEN, JR., } Trustees.
ADOLF LEVINGER, }

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE, NO. 291 WEST-ST. TO RENT—FOUR story, substantially built; immediate possession; cheap rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NEW SITELY HOTEL FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; 100 suites rooms, stores large, restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

TO RENT.—STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST.; EXcellent location for paper, leather, or metal trade. Moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE RIVER BANK, a short distance north of the depot, to let, a brick house, furnished complete; twelve rooms; two acres, in lawn and garden. Rent per year, $1,200.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A CHOICE PLACE TO let; immediate possession; a new French slate roof house; all modern improvements; furniture all new; nice grounds, stables, &c.; river view. Rent, $1,800 per year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, No. 322 West 14th-st., is being put in order; rent $2,000; new gas fixtures throughout. THORNTON M. RODMAN, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in 33d-st., near 5th-av.; a perfect gem; also, other houses, in good locations, finely furnished.
COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—ON BROADWAY—TO LET, immediate possession, a cottage, eight rooms; nice grounds; river view. Rent $600 per year.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873. }

69TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of BEGUELIN & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the watch importing and material business being continued by TELL A. BEGUELIN, at No. 71 Nassau-st., corner John-st.
TELL A. BEGUELIN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1873. CHARLES BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872	$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873	$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per Cent.; January and July; principal due in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. For sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, thirty bonds, numbered as follows: 51, 309, 66, 569, 422, 30, 111, 19, 522, 349, 215, 565, 140, 385, 288, 590, 190, 593, 12, 197, 567, 204, 262, 375, 27, 240, 497, 181, 360, 356, of $1,000 each for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1873. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST SATURDAY, AUG. 9, two certificates of PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STOCK—No. 60,142 in the name of J. Edward Mastin, and No. 57,343 in the name of White, Morris & Co.; transfer has been stopped. The above reward will be paid on the return of certificates to
VERNAM & HOY,
No. 34 New-st., New-York.

TENNESSEE NEW FUNDING BONDS OF 1874.—The past due bonds and coupons of State of Tennessee, funded into new bonds under act of April, 1873.
JOHN B. MANNING,
Banker and Broker.
No. 5 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS... OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
☞ Send for circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New-York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.
Terms, $300 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.

Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.
For catalogue or information, address
President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17.
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, A FAMILY BOARDing school for twelve boys. Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first-class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.
L. HOMER HART, Principal.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address
Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, }
Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

REMOVAL.

Miss STEERS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22, 1873. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A first-class school in every respect for the youth of both sexes, preparatory to, and under the auspices of Boston University. Rates of board and tuition exceptionally low. Department of Music in charge of Dr. E. TOURJEE, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Department of Elocution under Prof. LEWIS B. MONROE, Dean of the School of Oratory of Boston University. The institution is located upon the shores of Narragansett Bay, twelve miles from Providence, on the direct route between Boston and New-York, in a region of unsurpassed healthfulness and beauty. Academic year begins Aug. 19. For circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. FRANCIS D. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 29; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1.

Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.

Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of the pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty. The Fall term begins Sept. 15. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N.Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, (GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,) at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen the 1st of September; a limited number of boarders, not over eight, only received; highest references. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
WILH. FECHNER, Principal.
MORRISANIA, Westchester County.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in English branches and music, desires an engagement with a private family as visiting or resident teacher; young children preferred. Address L. L., care of Wm. A. Rowland, Post-office Box No. 555.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF A graded school or an academy, day or boarding, by a graduate of college, who has had twelve years' of successful experience; the best of reference given. Address PRINCIPAL, care of A. Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TEACHER.—BY A GERMAN LADY, WITH A great experience in teaching and educating young ladies, either as resident or visiting teacher; town or country; highest references. Address M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WISHES AN engagement as teacher, instructor, or private tutor; classics, English literature, German, mathematics; best of references. J. B. H., Cambridge, Mass.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Personal estate of G. W. Rockwell, in bankruptcy, of the value of $30,000, will be sold on the premises, in the City of Erie, Penn., on SATURDAY, the 23d day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. The lease and all the furniture of the Ellsworth House, consisting of a lease of the main building for the unexpired term of about two years and nine months, estimated by the bankrupt in his schedule to be worth the sum of $13,000. Furniture in the laundry, estimated at $400. In the engine-room, boiler, &c., at $700. In the store-room, $200. In the wash-room, $100. In the kitchen, $800. In the parlors, $800. In the office, $400. In the office hall, $50. Reading-room and main hall, $180. In the bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, &c., $15,000. Steam-pipes and fitting and miscellaneous, $775.

A lease of rooms back and north of the Ellsworth House, from Baker, Ostheimer & Co., for seventeen months, from September, 1872. Lease from the executors of Charles M. Reed of rooms east of the Ellsworth House.

The above property is very desirable for any one wishing to engage in the business of hotel-keeping. The city of Erie is growing in business and importance very rapidly, and this is the principal hotel of the city, and has been filled with guests much of the time to overflowing, and cannot fail in competent hands to be a profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above property will be offered as a whole, only reserving such portion as the bankrupt may be entitled to under his claim for exemption; but if a favorable bid shall not be obtained, the assignee reserves the right to sell the same in parcels at the time and place aforesaid.

The assignee will also receive proposals from persons who may wish to purchase the whole property at private sale, on a limited credit, but such private sale, if made, will be subject to the approval of the Judge of the District Court, on proof made to such Judge that the same will be for the best interest of the creditors.
T. S. WOODRUFF, Assignee.
ERIE, Penn.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale thereunder at public auction, on the 11th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, (basement of,) No. 15 New-st., New-York City, the bar, fixtures, and other contents, except stock, of the fine English sample and wine room.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1873. HENRY F. LIPPOLD,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Above sale is adjourned to THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at same hour and place.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDnesday,) Aug. 13, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 30 cases Naples Lemons, ex Celtic.

PROPOSALS.

CAPE FEAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, UNION BANK }
BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., }
BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 4, 1873. }
PROPOSALS

Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on Cape Fear River, North Carolina; and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1873, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

The right to reject any bid is reserved; bids must be on prescribed forms and accompanied by the usual guaranty.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, }
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., Sept. 11, 1873, for the construction of a Sewer at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, in accordance with the plan and specifications on file in this office. The work must be proposed for as a whole, and not by the foot or yard. A written guarantee of two (2) responsible persons, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of the contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals. All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor, and the work completed within thirty days from award of contract.

The proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Sewer at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster District," as above.
R. O. TYLER,
Lieut. Col., and Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR JOINER WORK OF STEAM-BOAT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Aug. 16, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the joiner work of steamer now being built by LAWRENCE & FOULKE, at Greenpoint.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall (north-west basement.)

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1873. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon of the 1st day of September, 1873, for the removal of the wrecks of three blockade-runners sunk in Charleston Harbor, S. C., during the war.

For further information apply to the undersigned,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for 350 tons furnace coal, and 200 tons grate coal.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 28, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.
JOHN N. MERRILL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION }
AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873. }

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bitts, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping, building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each. Total	6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total	6,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough	4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for SCREENED GRAVEL for walks and roads.

For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th August, 1873. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au13-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY RHINE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
jy30-1aw3wW*

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA EMBARK from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Europa....Wed., Aug. 13	India....Sat., Aug. 30
Castalia....Sat., Aug. 16	Italia....Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20	Australia....Sat., Sept. 6
California....Sat., Aug. 23	Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10
Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27	Victoria....Sat., Sept. 13

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, Western..........Wednesday, Aug. 27
LAPLAND, Jones..........Wednesday, Sept. 3
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..........Saturday, Sept. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........Daure..........Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........Roussan..........Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........Lemarie..........Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE..........Surmont..........Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Morgan..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman..........Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr..........Aug. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Webster..........Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner..........Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Seabury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. Nolen, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 13
PEMBROKE..........Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN..........Oct. 25

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Chesseman, THURSDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, Aug. 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily,
(Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE. The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 9th...	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th...	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th...	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th...	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th...	11:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 13th...	7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 13th...	12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 14th...	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th.	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th...	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th...	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th...	8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 16th...	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 18th...	6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th...	3:00 P. M.		

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 8th......	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th......	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th......	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 9th......	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 10th......	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 9th......	7:00 P. M.
Monday, 11th......	6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 10th......	4:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 12th......	7:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th...	10:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th..	7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12th..	11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 14th..	8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 13.	12:00 M.
		Thursday, 14th.	12:30 P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express..........	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..........	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..........	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway..........	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at..........	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA

FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

Aug. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

PERSONAL.

G. W. B.—YOUR EVER LOVING WIFE IS ILL and broken-hearted; she freely forgives; pray write lest she should not live. A letter awaiting at New-York Post-office for G. W. B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in managing a large household, desires a situation as housekeeper in a first-class family, or in a ladies' school; highest reference given. Address Mrs. HOOD JENNINGS, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ATTENTION LADIES.—YOU CAN BE SUITED immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store,) with first-class help of all nationalities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young girl in a private family; has excellent references as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to assist with children; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young American Protestant girl in a private family; has excellent City reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist with children; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed from England, as chamber-maid or light house-work. Call at or address No. 210 East 54th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, rear, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to country. Address V. K., No. 129 West 50th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBER-work, Waiting, &c.—By two very neat girls, who thoroughly understand their business, and are well recommended; will go in City or country; cook makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; will do the work of a family between them. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a competent and reliable woman in a private family; has unexceptionable reference; is a good cook, and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO DO cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectable, intelligent and economizing servant, an excellent washer and ironer; best of references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a very respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands meats, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, RESPECTable, trustworthy, and not afraid of a large washing or a sizeable family, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general work; City or country; wants a place, and will keep it when she gets it; has reference. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A DANISH GIRL, WITH THREE years' reference, in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; is temperate, honest, and a good worker; wishes to get a place where she can remain through the Winter or longer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman, who will be well recommended by her last employer; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., and is an excellent meat cook in every respect; does washing and ironing first class. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF THIRTY years, strong, active, and not afraid of work, to cook, wash, and iron; has reference; can make bread, iron white pants and vests equal to a laundress; will go to a good place, City or country, and stay when she gets there. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT ENGLISH WOMan as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding; is an excellent baker, and makes desserts; moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD AND COMPETENT family cook in a good, private family; excellent references from last employer; can make good soups and all kinds of pastry; will come for moderate wages. Apply at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING. —By a Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; very best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a thoroughly neat and clean woman, who has the best of City references and is perfectly obliging. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR HOTEL OR boarding-house; has reference and understands all branches of her work. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONRR.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT ALL kinds of cooking; meats, soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 36 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, AS COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches; best City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 224 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in an American family. Apply for two days at No. 281 Elizabeth-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best of reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; three years' City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A GOOD German girl. Apply at No. 93 Houston-st.

DRESS-MAKER—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR to take work home to her own residence; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.; ring third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY, ACTIVE young girl, who is lately landed; has been used to work at home; can do plain cooking, excellent washing and ironing, and be generally useful in a family; or will take a kitchen-maid's place in a private family; well recommended for honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman in a private family; has good excellent references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook, and a thorough laundress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing to do at her rooms; satisfaction guaranteed. Call at No. 306 West 41st-st., one flight up, back.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable young woman and splendid laundress; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st.

NO HUMBUG.

BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., continue, as they have for forty years, to keep the best servants. Patronized by the best families in the City and country. Call as before. On hand, a large supply of most nations.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSE-KEEPER. —Teaches English, French, and music; is an excellent house-keeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting a useful waiter and reliable help, with the best references, address Heywood, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—AS REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, BY A trustworthy, competent person; willing to travel; is a Protestant; can fully be depended on, night or day; takes entire charge of one or two children; can produce City reference according to advertisement; none but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work; understands the care of an infant perfectly; has two years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, FULLY competent in taking charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; is neat and obliging; moderate wages; no objection to the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate several sewing-machines, and has City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, TO CARE grown children, or the general house-work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH NURSE, WHO HAS just arrived; speaks a little English; is a nice French seamstress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; THOROUGH experience; good reference. Address M. K., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse; no objection to the country; best references from last employer. Call at 241 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate on any machine; understands all of the improvements; hemming, tucking, braiding, quilting, dress-making, or assists chamber-work, waiting, or nurse; terms moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and lady's maid; would like to travel with a lady; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidering; would assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; will go to a private family or a private boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress, or would help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 14 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—AS WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business; has eight years' reference; country preferred. Call or address No. 121 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WASHING DONE BY THE PIECE OR DOZEN, AT her own place, by a thoroughly competent and reliable woman. Call or address Laundress, No. 645 6th-av., office.

MALES

MALE HELP

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS COACHMEN, PORTERS, WAITERS, GARDENERS, FOOTMEN, FARMERS, USEFUL MEN, &c., of every nationality. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Corner Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR COACHman and Farmer.—By an American young man, aged twenty-three, who is thoroughly experienced as a farmer and plain gardener, also as coachman and groom; can milk, edge walks, tend steam or hot-air furnaces, and other work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-two years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do plain gardening, mow lawns, edge walks, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-two years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do plain gardening, mow lawns, edge walks, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS a good coachman and groom; also, a good gardener, and can take care of cattle, milk, mow lawns, tend furnace, handle and train young horses, &c.; well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant young man, highly respectable, as coachman and gardener, or will make himself generally useful; is a good careful driver, and keeps his horses and carriages in good order; best testimonials; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; understands his business thoroughly and will be found willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class references. Address M. C., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; understands milking a cow; excellent references. Address, for two days, G. M., Box No. 81 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom, plain gardener, and as a general useful man; will be found efficient, intelligent, and respectful, and well recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS AN EXCELlent groom and good driver; is honest, sober, and capable; has the best of City reference. Call or address C. M., No. 44 East 41st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has excellent reference. Call at or address No. 119 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO HAS TWENTY years' experience in City and country; understands gardening, milking, &c.; good reference from his last place. Call at No. 13 Washington-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST class coachman and groom; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, corner of 27th-st and 5th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN, OR USEFUL Man.—By a respectable young man, who is a good coachman and groom and plain gardener; can also milk, take care of cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, NO family, who has had sixteen years' experience as head gardener in two of the finest places on the Hudson; references unexceptionable. Address for two days, Horticulturist, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; has a small family; give a description of your garden department, with wages. Address S. Agnew, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

GROOM, &c.—BY A SWEDE WHO IS USED TO hard work, and speaks and writes the English language; is a good groom and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful. Address G., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; LATELY landed; no objection to country. Address V. K., No. 129 West 50th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDE, aged twenty-two years; temperate and industrious; can do plain gardening, edge walks, mow lawn, tend furnace, take care of horses, cattle, and poultry, drive, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED waiter, either public or private; has excellent references, which will bear investigation. Address M. T., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A PUBLISHER'S OFFICE, A boy about fourteen years old, who can write a good hand, and can come well recommended; must be neat in personal appearance, and quick to learn. Address in applicant's own handwriting, H. L., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SECRETARY FOR A COMPANY WANTED—One who can invest not less than $6,000 in the stock; no others need apply; salary $2,000. Address MANAGER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SEVERAL PENMEN FOR A DIRECtory; inclose postage for consulting reference; good wages. JOHN ABERCROMBIE, Weehawken.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.

ADAM NORRIE,
GORDON NORRIE,
DAVID M. CLARKSON, } Executors.

Knox & Mason, Proctors.
jy9-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873.

SARAH S. WHITING, } Executrix and
AUGUSTIS WHITING. } Executor.

Martin & Smith, Proctors,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. au13-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surroeate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873.

RUSSELL FORSYTH,
Administrator.
my28-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.

ap16-1aw6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 403 East Fifty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873.

JOHN GRIFFIN,
Executor.
jy10-1aw6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 363 West 56th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873.

je18-1aw6mW* VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix.

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. R. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next.

CALVIN L. COLE, Receiver.

New-York, June 30, 1873. jy2-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873.

BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Execu-
jy23-1aw6mW TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN. } tors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—FOR SALE TO SETTLE UP AN ESTATE.—One landau, one curtain coach, one six-seat rockaway, one park phaeton, and one no-top buggy wagon; also one set of double harness, all nearly new, and made by the best City makers. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S carriage-factory, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHOICE SUITES OF APARTMENTS WITH or without private table; also, furnished rooms without board and for house-keeping, registered at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

SUITE OF ROOMS.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with board, to a family of adults; first-class house; small family; best reference. No. 58 West 19th-st.

NO. 259 MADISON-AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 138 2D-AV., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.—Second story front room to let with board; no children; reference.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen; first-class house and location; rent from $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD, family and single rooms; also front hall-room.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S ERIE RAILWAY — TWO hours from New-York; elevation 1,200 feet; mountain air and scenery; a few more can be accommodated. Address CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., ON THE HUDson.—The best of accommodations at reasonable rates. Applications received for Fall and Winter board. Twenty minutes from Thirtieth-street Depot.

PAULL & DUNCALF.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.

E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—AT FARM-HOUSE, SALEM Centre, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms, $8 per week, children $5; healthiest part of the State; good table; fine drives, &c. Apply at No. 251 West 11th-st.

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BATHING SUITS,

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SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 BROADway, near 20th-st.—Full line of IMPORTED styles; patterns with cloth models now ready; patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

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WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS *are the* most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed *in* any Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds* peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.*

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* extremely low prices for cash, *or* part cash, *and balance in* small monthly *payments.* New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, *for* $275 *cash.* *Organs* $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *upwards.* *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* AGENTS WANTED.

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A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT

OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

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WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but

GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

One second-hand steam-engine, cylinder 12x24, 25-horse power.

One second-hand "Root" steam-engine; one second-hand "Hoe" steam-engine.

One second-hand "Todd & Rafferty" steam-engine, cylinder 7x18, 12-horse power.

One second-hand tubular boiler.

One second-hand double hoisting-engine.

One second-hand single hoisting-engine.

One second-hand two-flue boiler, 25-horse power.

One second-hand locomotive boiler, 18-horse power.

One second-hand upright tubular boiler, 12-horse power.

One second-hand horizontal tubular boiler, 12-horse power. One second-hand steam-engine and boiler, 15-horse power. Can be seen running.

JAMES BULGER & CO.,
Nos. 45 to 54 North 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

BEGINS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the VOKES. HOUSES CRAMMED to the DOORS by one of the most elegant audiences ever gathered within its walls. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.	EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE, THE INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY, in their new AMERICAN PLAY, FUN IN A FOG. Preceding which, every night, the admirable two-act drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY. Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance, by mail or telegraph. SATURDAY, AUG. 16, AT 1:30, FIRST VOKES MATINEE, AND FIRST MATINEE PERFORMANCE of FUN IN A FOG.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

AUGUSTIN DALY..........Lessee and Manager

This magnificent theatre, after a recess, during which the interior has been completely renovated, frescoed and improved,

WILL OPEN
TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 19, 1873,

with a star company of incomparable power and attractiveness in SHAKESPEARE'S Superb Fairy Spectacle,

A
MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S
DREAM!

To be produced in the most elaborate and costly style with an immense auxiliary force, glittering adornments and grand spectacular scenery.

BOX SHEET opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, at 8 A. M.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,

in which Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

Second MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 16.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8. The talented artists Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH, in the new drama of WATCH AND WAIT, or THROUGH FIRE.	AFTERNOON AT 2. The young tragedian Mr. R. T. STETSON, in Beaucit's new society drama, entitled STRUCK BLIND. STRUCK BLIND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS, THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

FIFTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK.
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.,
SUNDAY, AUG. 17, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.,
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE
PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE
PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY, INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE
INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS
OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c.,
AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN
OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH,
OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS
TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT
OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to

SEA CLIFF GROVE,

Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and

FREE GROVE

Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN, and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Joseph Bell, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes and Ada Wickes, his wife, Charles H. Parsons, James S. Bailey, Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty, George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 2.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 28, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-1aw7wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Theodore Burgmyer, James S. Bailey, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes, and Ada Wickes, his wife; Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty; George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 1.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-1aw7wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN D. HAUGHTON against HENRY H. RICHARDS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1873.

EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on July 21, 1873.

jy23-1aw6wW EDWARDS & ODELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT H. HUME, plaintiff, against PATRICK MURRAY, William Hanly, and Catharine Hanly, his wife, Francis Hanly, James S. Flynn, Charles McCartie, Patrick Delaney, John Woods, and John Kelly, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, the 24th day of August, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 16, 1873.

ROCKWELL EMERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy23-1aw6wW* No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR MORE; a young American gentleman preferred, for an established foreign exchange house; best of references given and required. Address, with real name and references, W. K., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SARATOGA AUGUST MEETING

FOURTH DAY.

THREE RACES—A HEAVY TRACK, AND ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The fourth day of the August meeting opened very unpropitiously. The rain fell heavily through the night, and ceased about 8 o'clock this morning, leaving the half-paved streets of Saratoga deep in mud. This was anything but comforting to the anxious crowds which had endured a two days' interval on the hotel piazzas. Sunday in Saratoga is always dull, and a Monday without racing is almost as bad. The dawning of another racing day was, therefore, anticipated with pleasure, but the elements conspired to dampen the enthusiasm. Before 11 o'clock, however, the sun forced its way through the clouds, and turfmen's hopes were elevated in a corresponding degree. In the meantime several trains arrived with excursionists from neighboring towns, and these swelled the tide pouring to the course. The grand stand and quarter-stretch were well filled, and, taken all in all, the day was a success, both in a racing and pecuniary point of view. Notwithstanding that the track was subjected to a thorough drenching, it was not as heavy as was expected. The day was memorable for the defeat of all the favorites, and by rank outsiders, too, especially in the hurdle race, wherein the despised Revenge, formerly known as Sorrel Dan, had his revenge for the manner in which he has been abused.

THE MILE DASH.

The opening affair was a dash of one mile, for all ages, beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds. For this there were the following six entries, viz.: J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George; Jas. McKee's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe; M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, and L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, by imp. Glencoe. The fabulous reports about the speed of Crockford, together with his victory over Bassett in the three-quarter dash of the first meeting, combined to make him a great favorite, and in the majority of the pools he sold even against the entire field, as will be observed from the following quotations:

Crockford	$240	$400	$250
Joe Daniels	130	280	160
Minnie W.	65	100	65
Business	20	25	15
Wizard	10	25	17
Quits	21	20	15
Total	$486	$850	$522

THE RACE.

Crockford was very ugly, and endeavored to throw his rider, and this set the whole lot to dancing, which delayed the start for twenty minutes. At last the flag fell and they were away, with Joe Daniels in the lead, Minnie W. second, Crockford third, Business fourth, Wizard fifth, and Quits sixth. As they went round the turn, Business left the fourth place, and traveling very fast, went to the front and set out to make the pace hot. Joe Daniels had fallen back to the fourth place. When they had reached the quarter-pole, Minnie W. had reached the head of Business, and the pair were two lengths ahead of Crockford, Joe Daniels, and Wizard, who were struggling together, and Quits three lengths in the rear. As they went down the backstretch Minnie W. went past Business and was leading the latter half a length, Wizard in the third place, Crockford fourth, Joe Daniels fifth. Business and Minnie W. raced to the half-mile pole and the latter was still showing the way half a length, Wizard third, a length behind, and a length in front of Joe Daniels fourth, who was half a length in advance of Crockford fifth, and Quits in the last position. As they came round the lower turn Minnie W. shook off Business and led him a length, while the latter was two lengths in front of Wizard, Joe Daniels, and Crockford, who were again on even terms. Minnie W. kept up the tiring pace and left her competitors further in the rear, and when she reached the three-quarter pole she was two lengths ahead of Business, who was a length before Crockford, who had Joe Daniels hanging to his quarter. Wizard was pumped out and Quits had taken the fifth place from him. When they turned into the homestretch the spectators expected to see Joe Daniels and Crockford come with a rush, but Minnie had them all beaten and left them further behind at every jump, and, amid the enthusiasm of her backers, she won by four lengths in 1:46¾, fast time considering the condition of the track. There was a close struggle for the second place between Joe Daniels, Crockford, and Business, and the two former passed the post simultaneously, making a dead heat for second place, while Business was but a neck aft of them. Quits was fifth and Wizard sixth. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; dash of one mile; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds.

James McKee's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 37 pounds	1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 108 pounds	0
J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Mishap, 90 pounds	0
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver out of Syren, 108 pounds	4
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 82 pounds	5
M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, 90 pounds	6

Time—1:46¾.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Second on the card was a free handicap for all ages, dash of a mile and three-quarters, and there were eighteen nominations and ten of them accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper. These were A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure; also, b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, by imp. Albion; D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, 6 years, by imp. Australian, out of Kate Hays, by Lexington; J. Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, 5 years, by Bulletin, out of Sonora Love; also, blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire; Thomas W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Fanny Washington, by Revenue; C. H. Alloway's br. g. The Moor, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; J. F. Wilson's ch. c. Mart Jordan, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., by imp. Yorkshire, and J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, 3 years, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard. There was considerable difficulty in ascertaining which were to start, and it was not known until the last moment. When mustered at the post but five appeared. These were Franklin's pair, Arizona and Gorlitza, Chickabiddy, Eolus, and Village Blacksmith, the latter carrying three and a half pounds over his handicap weight. Although the favorites in the first race were overthrown, the knowing ones stuck to the favorites of last night, at the following rates:

Arizona, Gorlitza,	$150	$260	$420
Eolus	58	80	155
Chickabiddy	60	115	150
Village Blacksmith	20	55	155
Total	$288	$510	$980

THE RACE.

There was also unnecessary delay in getting these off, and four attempts were made before the flag fell, and then Gorlitza had three lengths the best of it, Chickabiddy second, Village Blacksmith third, Eolus fourth, and Arizona fifth. As they went down the chute Eolus went into the second place, and when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole, Gorlitza was first, two lengths in front of Eolus, who was a length in advance of Village Blacksmith, who was a length ahead of Chickabiddy, who was leading Arizona three-quarters of a length. As they came round the lower turn Gorlitza got away three lengths from Eolus, who was still a length ahead of Chickabiddy and Blacksmith, who were together. On nearing the three-quarter pole Chickabiddy left Village Blacksmith, and began to crowd upon Eolus, who began to shut up the gap between him and Gorlitza. When they passed that point Gorlitza was two lengths ahead of Eolus, while Chickabiddy was lapping the latter at the saddle-girth, Village Blacksmith close up fourth, and Arizona fifth. As they came up the homestretch they ran in a ruck, but as they approached the stand they were again spread out, and Gorlitza came past two lengths in front of Eolus, who was a length before Chickabiddy, she being a length in advance of Village Blacksmith, whose quarter was lapped by Arizona. As they went round the turn there was a length between each of them, but when they passed the quarter-pole Gorlitza had again got away two lengths, Eolus being still in the second place, leading Chickabiddy half a length, while she was a length before Arizona and Gorlitza, who were yoked. As they went along the backstretch Gorlitza began to lose ground, and they got all close together. When they passed the half mile Gorlitza was leading a length, Eolus and Chickabiddy being together in the second place, while Village Blacksmith and Arizona were head and head in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Chickabiddy took the second place from Eolus, but the latter soon got up to the mare's head again. When they passed the three-quarter pole Gorlitza was a length ahead of Eolus and Chickabiddy, who were still on even terms in the second place. When they came up the homestretch a fine struggle ensued, and both Chickabiddy and Eolus reached the head of Gorlitza. This was of short duration, for Chickabiddy came out and looked the winner, when suddenly Eolus made a rush at the finish, and won the race amid much excitement by a length in 3:15, Chickabiddy was second, a length in front of Gorlitza third, Village Blacksmith fourth, and Arizona fifth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; a free handicap for all ages; a mile and three-quarters.

T. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington, 101 pounds	1
D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, 6 years, by Australian, out of Kate Hays, 102 pounds	2
A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, 103 pounds	3
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 105 pounds	4
A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, 106 pounds	5

Time—3:15.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The concluding race was a dash of two miles, over eight hurdles, for all ages; a free handicap. There were originally a dozen entries, but five were scratched, and the remaining seven were D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, by Oliver; Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave; C. J. Alloway's ch. h. Trade Wind, 5 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue; J. Boughrum's ch. h. Revenge, formerly Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown; W. Kirwin's ch. g. Notary Public, aged, by Wagram, dam unknown; H. Lloyd's b. h. Viley, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of imp. Silver Star, by Kingston; G. Bell's b. h. Victor, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Sally Russell, and M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, by Lexington, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe. Again were the knowing ones elaborately laid out, for the despised Sorrel Dan won the race easily through the excellent riding of George Pepper. How the knowing ones suffered may be gleaned from the quotations:

Duffy	$50	$100	$150
Blind Tom	40	60	75
Trade Wind	40	51	52
Field	30	65	70
Total	$160	$276	$347

THE RACE.

The hurdles were placed at the beginning of the turn, at the quarter-pole, on the backstretch, near the half-mile pole, and on the homestretch. After considerable delay they were given the signal, when Revenge was off in the lead, and Blind Tom second. Revenge was over the first hurdle, in the lead; Blind Tom second, Victor third, Duffy fourth, Mary Clark fifth, Trade Wind sixth, Notary Public seventh. At the second hurdle Revenge was three lengths in front of Viley, who was six lengths ahead of Victor. These three kept in these positions, and when they finished the first mile of the race Revenge was still leading Viley three lengths, who was double that distance in front of Victor; Mary Clark fourth, Blind Tom fifth, Trade Wind sixth, Duffy seventh, Notary Public eighth. Going round the second time Revenge got so far away from the others, and jumped the hurdles so truly under the masterly guidance of his jockey, Pepper, that it was impossible for the others to catch him, and to the consternation of the backers of the favorites, Revenge won the race easily by a dozen lengths, Viley second, Blind Tom third, Trade Wind fourth, Duffy fifth, Victor sixth, Notary Public seventh, and Mary Clark fell at the last hurdle.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle race; two miles, over eight hurdles; a free handicap, for all ages; $500 to the winner, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse.

John Boughrum's ch. g. Revenge, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown, 147 pounds	1
H. Floyd's b. h. Viley, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Silver Star, 142 pounds	2
Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 150 pounds	3
C. J. Alloway's ch. c. Trade Wind, 5 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, 150 pounds	4
D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, 161 pounds	5
G. Bell's b. h. Victor, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Sally Russell, 138 pounds	6
W. Kerwin's ch. g. Notary Public, aged, by Wagram, dam Unknown, 142 pounds	7
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, 145 pounds	0

Time—4:06.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Few men among what might be called the class of minor politicians were better known in their day than George N. Sanders who died yesterday in this City. He was by birth a Kentuckian, being born in Lexington, in that State, in 1819. His father, Lewis Sanders, was much esteemed throughout the West, and his grandfather, Col. George Nicholas, for whom he was named, is known as the proposer of the Kentucky resolutions, and the successful advocate of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by Virginia, against the opposition of Patrick Henry. Making his first appearance in political life in connexion with the movement for the annexation of Texas, he remained an ardent and enthusiastic Democrat to the last, but one who had little of the obstinately conservative and retrograde element in him. He was the warm friend of Douglas against Buchanan, and was his right-hand man during the canvass for the nomination to the Presidency. During the war his sympathies were warmly enlisted in favor of the South, and it was through him and the late Horace Greeley that the famous Niagara peace negotiations were set afoot, only to be summarily repudiated by the nation. Since that time Mr. Sanders has taken no active part in political life. His own was full of eccentricities and adventure, and though a strong partisan he made many friends in the Whig and Republican Parties by his generous and social disposition. He held only one prominent office, that of Consul to London under President Pierce. Mr. Sanders leaves a widow and two sons, both lawyers in this City. The immediate cause of his decease was heart disease.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

REVIEW BY GOV. PARKER—TARGET SHOOTING—FESTIVITIES IN THE EVENING.

The Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Washington Greys, yesterday made an excursion to the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, New-Jersey. About 200 members and about the same number of guests were present, and the day was given to target practice, a review by Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, the distribution of prizes, and dancing. The officers of the regiment are Col. Scott, Lieut.-Col. Kittle, Major Appleton, and Adjt. Decker. As guests of the Board of Officers a number of officers of other New-York and New-Jersey regiments, Gov. Parker and staff, Sheriff Reinhardt, of Hudson County, Hon. Hermann Busch, President of the Schuetzen Society, and others, were present. The shooting, which was engaged in by members of the regiment, commenced immediately on the arrival on the ground at 10 o'clock A. M., and was continued without interruption until 1 o'clock. Messrs. C. H. Raher, of Company L, and Weiham, of Company E, were announced as having made the best shots at the targets; the shooting, however, was poor throughout, and the members of the regiment had evidently come rather upon an excursion and for the day's enjoyment, than for the purpose of exhibiting their superiority as marksmen. The shooting was followed by a concert, and at its conclusion the regiment was reviewed by Gov. Parker and staff. The Governor made a short address complimenting the men on their fine appearance and congratulating them upon their record. Gov. Dix, who had been expected, was unable to be present. After the review, the guests sat down to a fine dinner, which was served in the blue-room in the east wing of the castle. The evening was occupied by dancing.

A disturbance occurred at 6 o'clock which slightly marred the otherwise pleasant day. One of the members placed his hat over one of the glass globes of the dancing platform, breaking the globe, and attracting the attention of a policeman, who attempted to arrest him. At this a number of the soldiers interfered, the officer blew his call whistle for assistance, and a riot was imminent, when a number of the regimental officers came in, interfered, and prevented further disturbance.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Five hundred tons of steel rails have just been received from Europe for the completion of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad. Two construction trains and a large force of laborers are now employed on the work, and an additional construction train will be placed on the road this week. Both tracks, it is expected, will be laid and in running order by the 1st of October, by which time some alterations and improvement to the draw-bridge at Pelham Bay will also be completed. It was at first contemplated to commence operations with a single track, and open the road by Sept. 1, but the recent determination to complete both tracks before opening the road will delay that event about one month. A contract has been made by which the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is to lease the road, and operate it in connection with its own lines. This will enable the latter company to increase its freighting and other facilities, and will give it two entrances into the City of New-York. Loaded freight-cars can be transferred from it to other lines terminating at Jersey City, Hoboken or Long Island, thereby avoiding delay, expense, and breakage of bulk.

A RAILROAD LITIGATION.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

THE DEFALCATION OF SWEETZER, THE GENERAL MANAGER—ARREST OF W. HODGSKIN, THE TREASURER, FOR LIBEL.

In November of last year, THE TIMES published exclusively an account of railway robberies upon a gigantic scale which Henry F. Sweetzer, General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, had been, it is alleged, engaged in perpetrating, and which were finally discovered and put an end to by the prompt action of honest men in the employ of the company. It will be remembered that Sweetzer was arrested in Meadville, Penn., where the general offices of the company are located, and full evidence of his guilt being presented to him in the shape of memoranda in his own handwriting, he consented, upon condition of his release from custody, to surrender $75,000 in cash.

The offer was accepted, and the money being paid over, Sweetzer was allowed to go about his own business, his resignation as general manager being tendered and accepted. It was supposed, by parties conversant with the circumstances, that the matter was finally settled by this arrangement, and that no more would ever be heard of the affair, but it seems that such is not the case. Sweetzer was terribly broken down in spirit at the time, and his friends assert that his arrest was the direct cause of his being confined to a bed of sickness. As soon as he recovered from the direct effects of the damaging exposure, he busied himself in working up a plan by which he might revenge himself upon the authors of his disgrace. The person who appeared most prominently in the scheme by which he was made to give up the $75,000, although not really the one who obtained the alleged evidence of his guilt, and who was most anxious to purge the road of bad men, was James B. Hodgskin, the Treasurer. The latter, when it was finally made certain that Sweetzer had appropriated a large amount of funds belonging to the road, hurriedly left the offices of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in this City, and made his way, by a special locomotive, to Meadville, Penn., and succeeded in effecting the arrest of Sweetzer and the seizure of all of his private books and papers. Soon after returning, he submitted the following account of the transaction, in a letter to Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, President of the road:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, President Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, Present:

DEAR SIR: I beg to report as follows:

On Monday the 21st inst., at noon, the news was received here of the discovery of gross delinquencies in the management of the company's affairs in Meadville. On the evening of the same day, I left for Meadville, making part of the journey on a locomotive kindly furnished by the Erie Company, in order to overtake the express-train. I arrived in Meadville on Tuesday at 5 o'clock, and took possession of the office of Mr. Sweetzer. On Wednesday, at noon, I obtained his resignation, and full evidence of all his irregularities. On Wednesday night warrants for his arrest were issued in civil suits, when Mr. Sweetzer left. On Thursday criminal proceedings were commenced, and a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania obtained upon the Governor of the State of New York, to prevent his supposed escape to Europe. On Saturday Mr. Sweetzer returned to Meadville, and offered to give bail in a civil suit. He was confronted with the evidence of all his delinquencies, and offered to make restitution. On Monday night the papers for a settlement were drawn, Mr. Sweetzer agreeing to pay over the full amount of the company's loss, estimated at $75,000, and Tuesday morning I arrived in New-York. The money has since been paid by Mr. Sweetzer, and is now in the treasury of the company.

Preparations were found made for a repetition on a smaller scale of the Fisk and Gould system. Stock-yards, coal-mines, stone quarries, saw-mills, fast freight lines, terminal contracts and contracts of every other description, all of which were nipped in the bud. Mr. J. B. Barton accompanied me from here, and was placed in charge of the general running of the road, a duty which he has performed and continues to perform to great satisfaction.

I have been throughout warmly supported by all those who have on previous occasions been known as friendly to the road, end I have met with a corresponding hostility from all who, in its past history, were noted for their opposition or animosity toward the enterprise.

I remain, dear Sir, very truly yours,
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

This report, which was made by Mr. Hodgskin to the President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad as a matter of duty, and which there is every reason to believe was amply borne out by facts, was taken hold of by Sweetzer and his lawyers and used in a way which must have astonished Mr. Hodgskin immensely. After the restitution of the $75,000, which of itself, to ordinary minds, would be ample proof that fraud had been committed, and after owning up to certain parties that he had been engaged in deliberately swindling the road, Mr. Sweetzer made the following affidavit, under the advice of Douglas & McCoy, his lawyers in Meadville:

Henry F. Sweetzer *vs.* James B. Hodgskin.—In Common Pleas of Crawford County, No. 160, August Term, 1873.—Issue capias in case for libel.—Bail required, $100,000.—Returnable first Monday in July.—John F. Morris, Prothonotary.—Douglas, McCoy & Tyler, Attorneys for plaintiffs.—May 28, 1873.—Crawford County, ss.: Henry F. Sweetzer being duly sworn according to law deposes and says that for a long time previous to Oct. 23, 1872, he was the General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, intrusted with the property and had control of the varied and important interests of said company; that for many years prior to this he had been connected with this and other railway companies, always holding important trusts, and by reason of industry, skill, and the faithful discharge of his duties always, he had acquired a good reputation as a prudent, industrious, and skillful railroad manager, and that he was and is and that he has always been regarded by the various railroad companies and corporations with which he has been connected as a man of integrity, as aforesaid, his services were in great demand, and he commanded large salaries. Your deponent further alleges and says that on or about the 31st day of October, of said year, James B. Hodgskin, the said defendant, at said County of Crawford, Pennsylvania, and the City of New-York, maliciously made, published, and forced to be made and published, in writing, an alleged report to Geo. B. McClellan, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and claimed to be written and published by the said James B. Hodgskin, at the office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall-street, New-York, Oct. 31, 1872, a false, malicious, gross, and wicked libel over the proper signature of the said James B. Hodgskin, contriving wickedly and maliciously intending to injure your deponent to his said good name, fame, and reputation, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace by alleging in said false and defamatory libel that news had been "received here (naming the office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company) of the discovery of gross delinquencies in the management of this company's offices in Meadville," your said deponent, at that time, being the manager of the company as aforesaid. The said James B. Hodgskin further made and published as aforesaid the false, scandalous, and defamatory libel thus: "On Wednesday, at noon, I obtained his resignation and full evidence in detail of all the irregularities," intending thereby to induce the public to believe that your deponent had resigned his said office of General Manager as aforesaid, on account of alleged misconduct on the part of your deponent, he, the said James B. Hodgskin, and at the same time knowing the same to be false, and made for the wicked purpose of injuring the reputation of your deponent, and to prevent him from obtaining employment at his profession by destroying his reputation among railway officials as a man of integrity. The said James B. Hodgskin further made and published and caused to be made and published as aforesaid, the false, scandalous, and wicked libel, among other things the false and malicious statement concerning this deponent, "that on Wednesday night warrant for his arrest was issued in civil suits, when Mr. Sweetzer left," thereby intentionally leading the public to believe that your deponent had run away to avoid civil process, and also the more wickedly false and malicious libel, that "on Thursday, criminal proceedings were commenced and a requisition from the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania obtained upon the Governor of the State of New-York to prevent his (meaning your deponent) supposed escape to Europe," thereby greatly injuring your deponent and imposing upon the public, and giving sanction to the cruel, false, and wicked libel, knowing it to be false, and wickedly intending to degrade your deponent in the estimation of the public, and to despoil him of his good name and reputation by having understood, and intending to be understood, that your deponent had committed a serious crime and had been intercepted and prevented from fleeing the country a fugitive from justice. The said James B. Hodgskin further made and published, and caused to be made and published as aforesaid, the gross and malicious libel "that he" (meaning your deponent) "was confronted with the evidence of all his delinquencies and offered to make restitution," intending thereby to create the impression that your deponent had wrongfully defrauded the said railroad company, and acknowledged his guilt. He, the said James B. Hodgskin, knowing the same to be false, and uttered and published with the wicked intention of injuring the reputation of your deponent, and to prevent him from obtaining employment in his profession. The said James B. Hodgskin, not satisfied with the publication of the foregoing false, scandalous, wicked, and malicious libels, knowing them to be false and malicious, and that the great wrong already done him might not fail to accomplish the utter ruin of your deponent, did deliberately, and with evil design, further make and publish, and cause to be made and published, as aforesaid, the gross and malicious libel that "preparations were found made for a repetition, on a small scale, of the Fisk and Gould system; stock-yards, stone-quarries, saw-mills, fast freight lines, terminal contracts, and contracts of every description, all of which were 'nipped in the bud,'" meaning that your deponent had organized a system of wholesale robbery, and that he had conspired to plunder his employers, that he was using his official position of responsibility and trust for his own personal enrichment, all of which is wickedly false and was known to be false by the said James B. Hodgskin. Your deponent further deposes and says that by reason of the false, malicious, and wicked libels aforesaid, deliberately made and uttered by the said James B. Hodgskin for the purpose of bringing your said deponent into disrepute and destroying his character, and preventing him from obtaining employment as a railway manager, he is defrauded of his good name; and that, since the publication aforesaid, he has been by reason of said libels unable to secure employment at his profession, and that he has been and is greatly injured in his good name and reputation, and brought into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace in consequence of said libels, and by reason thereof your deponent has sustained damages to the amount of $200,000.

Your deponent further represents that the said James B. Hodgskin is not the owner of any real estate within the jurisdiction of this court in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, nor has he been a resident of this State for the space of two years next before the date of this proceeding.

(Signed.) H. F. SWEETZER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 23d day of May, A. D. 1873.

(Signed,) WILLIAM PURTZ, J. P.

This affidavit was taken before the Probate Judge, and an order of arrest issued for James B. Hodgskin, in a suit for libel, defamation of character, &c., and bail fixed at $100,000. One fine day the unsuspecting Hodgskin happened to visit Meadville, and the lynx-eyed Sheriff pounced upon him. To say that Mr. Hodgskin was surprised, would but feebly express his feelings. There was but little time left for expression of emotion however. Sweetzer evidently meant business, and the orders of the Sheriff were imperative. The Treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western must furnish $100,000 bail or go to jail. It took all of the afternoon and some of the evening to find parties willing to subscribe to the requisite amount, and to execute the necessary bonds. Two responsible, respectable, and willing citizens of Meadville finally put in an appearance, and Mr. Hodgskin was released from jail, and in a short time came back to New-York. The affair caused intense excitement in Meadville, and no end of discussion among railroad men. The judge before whom the matter was brought recently reduced the bail to $10,000. It is said that Sweetzer is about bringing a suit against the road to recover back the $75,000, and that the papers will be served upon the company in a few days. The officials of the Atlantic and Great Western scout the idea of Sweetzer gaining any advantage by such a suit, particularly as in addition to the documentary evidence in their hands of his guilt, he also, they say, made a full confession of his guilt.

Sweetzer's lawyers say that he was intimidated into surrendering the money by threats of various kinds, and that it was mainly done through fear of imprisonment. Under the laws of Pennsylvania, which are very severe in cases of libel, it seems likely that Mr. Hodgskin may be put in personal peril if he stands trial, even though he proves the truth of every assertion which he made in the published report.

MR. JARDINE'S DEFENSE.

REPLY TO THE COMMUNICATION OF MR. VAN NORT TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mr. Robert Jardine has addressed the following communication to the Mayor in reply to a letter from Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, respecting Mr. Jardine's proposals to complete the needed repairs to both wooden and stone-block pavements:

No. 428 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1873.

To Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The prominence given by the public Press to a recent communication from the Commissioner of Public Works to your Honor, relative to my proposals to undertake and complete for a specified sum the needed repairs to both wooden and stone-block pavements, in which communication my standing as a contractor is so seriously and unjustly assailed that I feel it as a duty I owe to my family and friends to refute with similar publicity the allegations of said Commissioner. Neglect on my part so to do would probably be construed by the public as a virtual admission of the truth of the charges.

It is, however, somewhat consoling to me to find that our indisputably honest Controller, to some extent, divides with your humble servant the vituperations of the Commissioner.

It is, however, from purely personal motives that I beg respectfully to submit for your Honor's consideration the following statement of facts. As at no time have I had any communication with the Controller on the subject of my proposals, it follows, that though his views as to the cost of the repairs are akin to mine they must have been based on information derived from independent sources.

It is true that I am by occupation a contractor, and, therefore, belong to that useful class of citizens whose skill is so essential in the prosecution of our necessary public improvements, and who are so frequently, and in so many cases, most unjustly denounced and abused. I have been a contractor for many years, my experience is practical, and my judgment based on close observation during the same period, is, I think, fairly reliable.

The Commissioner alleges that my tenders were not based on a necessary knowledge of the work required; that I am not personally responsible, and am unable to furnish security for the performance of the work, and, as a clinching statement, he alleges that I am in default to the City, and, therefore, no bid, however favorable it might be to the interests of the tax-payers, could legally be received from me.

First, then, as to my lack of knowledge of the work I proposed to do, I will say that during the last fifteen years in which I have been practically employed as a pavement contractor, I have necessarily acquired much information as to the general condition of our street pavements, and have critically watched the various experiments which, from time to time, have been made to better their condition. During this period, the numerous patented concrete and wooden pavements have had their birth and, not unexpectedly to me, their inglorious death. I, therefore, assert that my bid was based on practical knowledge of the contemplated work, which knowledge was derived from personal examination of our leading thoroughfares, (where, from constant travel repairs are most frequently and imperatively required,) as well as of very many of the less-used side streets, and that the price named by me, and which was based on such personal and very proper examination, was fully sufficient to cover the cost of the contemplated work, and also would have covered a reasonable profit on my expenditure of time and money.

Second—As to my lack of personal responsibility, and my inability to furnish proper security for my performance of the work, I think your Honor will agree with me that personal or pecuniary responsibility on the part of the bidder is not an essential qualification in a contractor who compensates for such deficiency by furnishing requisite security. Were it otherwise, the provision of our Contract laws, designed to invite and secure competition between skill and capital in the prosecution of all public works, would be sadly defeated. But in this case I not only unhesitatingly assert my personal responsibility, but claim that I was and am willing and able to furnish such security, both in amount and quality, as the Controller, who is the sole judge in such matters, would approve.

Third—As to my being in default to the City, reference is made by the Commissioner to certain action taken by the late Croton Aqueduct Board in the matter of repaving certain parts of West-street, between Chambers and Watts streets, and the annulment of my contract for paving Second-avenue from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street. In refutation of the allegation as to the work on West-street I beg to say that the contract was completed so late in the Fall of 1867 that it was impracticable to take up and regrade and relay certain portions of the work which, in the opinion of that board, were not upon the right grade. To facilitate the acceptance of said work as fully completed I agreed, after consultation with them, to leave in their control the sum of $500, to be expended by them (in case of omission on my part) in making alterations in the objectionable portions referred to. This sum was considered by said board as ample for the contemplated work, and was so expended by them in the ensuing Spring. The notice from said board to me, which the Commissioner quotes at length, was simply a legal formality to enable them to appropriate and use the special deposit of $500 for the purpose stated. Lastly, as to the matter of my contract for paving Second-avenue from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, which contract is stated to have been annulled by the said Croton Aqueduct Board, and that their action was assumed by the late Controller (during the pendency of the suit referred to below) as placing me in default to the City.

The contract was, it is true, declared annulled; but that course was so manifestly unfair, and so unwarranted by the actual facts in the case, that I promptly initiated legal proceedings for the recovery of such damages as I had suffered. Judgment was rendered in my favor, and I afterward received from the City the full amount of damages I had suffered through the illegal action of one of its departments. The contract was, therefore, by the decision of the Court, declared to have been illegally annulled, and my standing as a contractor was also inferentially sustained. Now, with reference to my proposals before you, I did not propose, nor did I wish to have it inferred that I designed to repair defective portions of the wooden pavement with similar material or with other wooden blocks, no better as to durability, but equally as costly as the original pavement; but I would, on the contrary, have substituted stone blocks, at a cost not exceeding sixty per cent. of the cost of the original wooden pavement, with the additional advantage of well-tested durability. The replacement of defective parts of the present wooden pavements with other wooden blocks may postpone for a brief period their entire removal; but it will in the meantime add largely to the aggregate expense of their adoption. My plan would result in a gradual and regular substitution of stone for wood, and a reasonable period would show completed and desirable stone-block pravements where otherwise we can only look for the offensive débris of rotten wood. In repairing the existing stone-block pavements, I would, of course, regrade and relay all sunken parts, and furnish such new stones as might be needed to supply deficiencies, and in all I proposed to do, I expected to do under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works, and subject to his approval.

In conclusion, I beg to add that I adhere to the proposals now before you, and that I will furnish such security as the Controller may approve; that I will prosecute the work of repairs to the street pavements with skill and in good faith, and for the sum specified by me in said proposals. I am, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

ROBERT JARDINE, Contractor.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Pacific Mail declined about two and one-fourth per cent. yesterday. This, it is said, was due to reports concerning suits which are to be brought against the company and its directors. A very strong feeling exists in the street against certain members of the management, who are said to be parties to the dissemination of reports calculated to injure the credit of the company and lower the price of the stock.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A new school-house is to be built at Flushing, at a cost of $300,000.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the laborers on the small pipes to July 31, $10,312 83.

Eight vessels discharged their passengers at Castle Garden yesterday, 126 cabin and 930 steerage.

While intoxicated William McAuliffe fell out of the third-story window of his residence, No. 496 East Twenty-third-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The body of Ephraim McGuiness, a dock hand on the steamer General Sedgwick, who was drowned at the foot of Christopher-street on Monday night, was recovered yesterday evening and taken to the Morgue.

A meeting of the directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was to have been held yesterday at the offices of the company, but owing to the absence of a quorum it was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, has addressed a letter to the National Rifle Association suggesting the organization of a "Press Match," to be shot at Creedmoor, and giving a prize.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday morning at their offices, No. 2 Exchange-court, and signed the contract for the building of a pier and bulk-head at the station-house, Clifton, Staten Island.

After the masses in the various Catholic churches, yesterday morning, the prayers ordered by the Pope were recited. These prayers, together with visits during the day, will last during Aug. 12, 13, and 14.

The brig Fido, from Hamburg, which arrived here yesterday morning, reports that during a heavy gale, when in latitude 44° 20', longitude 37°, on July 19, her captain was washed overboard from the jib-boom and lost.

Michael Jordan, sailor on board the ship Hamilton Fish, charged with having, on the 6th July, stabbed John Allen, chief mate, was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met, yesterday morning, and appointed Henry Dismy visitor to the out-door poor, in place of Thomas Campbell, and Edmund Nagle Clerk in the Free Labor Bureau.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on July 31 and Queenstown on Aug. 1, reached this port yesterday. She brings the regular mails to the date indicated. Purser Bridge has our thanks for courtesies.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Department of Public Works for a large number of street improvements, the bidders, who are mostly contractors being present. Commissioner Van Nort will not make any awards for several days.

A petition, numerously signed by prominent residents of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, including most of the principal hotel proprietors, has been addressed to the Commissioners of Police praying them not to remove Capt. McCullough.

Deputy Marshal Charles A. Pavie, late Chief Marshal of the Census Bureau for the Southern District of New-York, will commence to-day distributing to the marshals who acted with him in collecting the census returns for the year 1870, the bound copy of the census report to which they are entitled by law.

There arrived yesterday, per steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah, the first bale of the season, crop of 1873, Georgia cotton. It was put up at auction in the Cotton Exchange at Savannah, bought by Randall, Daffin & Co., Savannah, at 27 cents, and shipped by them to R. T. Wilson & Co., of this City.

Alfred S. Marsh, eight years old, of No. 10 Jefferson-street, Hoboken, was thrown down an embankment in Forty-second-street, near Madison-avenue, yesterday evening, by a lad named James Tracy, who was drunk. Marsh, who was severely cut about the head, was taken home. Tracy was arrested and locked up in the Nineteenth-street Precinct.

In the Spring Valley distillery case recently tried, in which Elijah Brown appeared and claimed the property seized by the United States Government, the jury rendered a verdict in his favor, Counsel for the Government took exceptions to some of Judge Blatchford's rulings, and yesterday Judge Woodruff reversed the rulings and ordered that a new trial take place.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid, yesterday, into the City Treasury: From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $6,303 64; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $6,577 02; ground and house rents and market rents and fees, $2,133 50; Croton-water rents and penalties, $6,542; licenses, $87 25; fees from Fifth District Court, $48 50; total, $21,691 91.

BROOKLYN.

Since July 1, 983 dogs have been carried to the four pounds, and all but forty-four have been killed. Complaints are made that sufficient time is not allowed the owners of dogs to reclaim them.

The assessment for the Central-avenue, Johnson-avenue, and Knickerbocker-avenue sewers, was yesterday fixed by the Board of City Works at $661,-648, and the Superintendent directed to apportion the amount.

A meeting of eleven citizens, calling themselves a "Tax-payers' Association," met at Eureka Hall, in McDougal-street, on Monday evening, and nominated R. J. Malloy, the originator and Secretary of the meeting, for Alderman of the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The body of an unknown man, apparently several days in the water, was found in the river at the foot of Conover-street, South Brooklyn. The deceased was about thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, and was dressed in a suit of dark tweed.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, thirty burglars entered the office of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company, East New-York, and carried off the safe, which contained $25 in money, and three patent punches. They lifted the safe into a wagon in waiting, and drove off toward Woodhaven, just as the watchman appeared from the stables where he had been feeding the horses.

LONG ISLAND.

Burglars entered the Metropolitan Hotel, on Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and stole a large quantity of cigars and valuable wines. The thieves, after obtaining all they could carry away, wantonly opened several barrels of liquor and allowed their contents to escape.

As Mr. William C. Boone, of No. 15 Belvidere-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was en route from the Merrick Camp-meeting to the railway station, yesterday morning, in a wagon, the seat became detached, throwing him to the ground, breaking his left leg just above the ancle. He was immediately conveyed to his tent in the grove, where his family were spending the Summer, and to whom he returned every night. Dr. Rushmore, of Hempstead, assisted by Dr. Hammond, set the bone, but it is thought a month must pass before Mr. Boone can return to Brooklyn.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Village Aldermen of New-Brighton, the Clerk presented a general statement of the financial condition of the village, from which it appears that the expenses for the current fiscal year amount to $39,026 44, of which about $12,000 goes to account of salaries. The amount is divided among the various wards as follows: First Ward, $8,027 40; Second Ward, $5,833; Third Ward, $3,850 27; Fourth Ward, $2,536 29; Fifth Ward, $2,100 40; Sixth Ward, $1,920 08.

Ezekiel Taberini, the Italian saloon-keeper at Clifton who left his home over a month ago, sending a letter to his wife on the day of his disappearance declaring his intention to commit suicide by drowning himself in the Hudson River, has not since been heard from. His property has been recently sold under foreclosure and mortgage, and his wife has given up all hopes of ever seeing him again alive. It is now believed that his pecuniary troubles drove him to commit suicide.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The body of a lady of fine appearance, about thirty years old, was found on the shore between Port Morris and North Brother Island, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She had long black hair, neatly braided, and was attired in a blue bathing dress. It was supposed that while she was bathing in the East River, early in the morning, the swell caused by some large steamer which passed overpowered her, and carried her into deep water, and that she was thus accidentally drowned. The body was removed to the hospital on North Brother Island, and a coroner notified to hold an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of cases of small-pox are reported at Hoboken.

Mr. John O'Raum, of Trenton, has completed and in press his history of New-Jersey.

A pawn-broker's shop established on Grove-street, last week, is the only place of its kind in Jersey City.

Martin Whalen, a workman in Ballentyne's brewery at Newark, was yesterday morning badly scalded.

Catharine Price, of Plymouth-street, was knocked down and run over by a truck on Greene-street, Jersey City, yesterday.

The "Sinking Fund" contribution-box of the Auburn-street Congregational Church, Paterson, was robbed last week of $30.

Thomas McCrystal was yesterday arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the recent robberies of Mayor O'Neill's lumber-yards.

A DAY OF FIRES.

A LARGE WAREHOUSE BURNT IN CENTRE-STREET—LOSS OVER $100,000—OTHER FIRES.

Shortly after 8:30 o'clock, yesterday evening, fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-street, occupied by Carl Hollender & Co., as a manufactory of fancy walnut ornaments, clothes-racks, and scroll work. The building, formerly known as the Kavanagh & Decker billiard factory, has been before destroyed by fire, the last conflagration there occurring in 1869. It was of a most dangerous character, both from its construction and from the inflammable nature of the articles manufactured in it. Last night's fire conclusively showed the necessity of a thorough inspection of such buildings, with a view of preventing fire. The alarm had scarcely been sounded when the flames spread with almost inconceivable rapidity from floor to floor, running through the hatchways, and gaining a complete ascendancy over the building. Chief Engineer Bates, who was present, sent out three alarms in rapid succession, and summoned all the available force of the department to the scene. Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, and Sergts. Douglass, Reed, and Cornwall, established a cordon round the fire, running from Centre, through Canal, to Baxter, and so embracing the limits of the conflagration. At this period of the fire the heat from the flames was intense, the whole building having been gutted through, and great fears were entertained that the two wooden shanties, Nos. 118 and 120 Baxter-street, in the rear of the burning building, would also be burnt. By the exertions of the firemen, however, these tenement shanties were saved, and shortly before 11 o'clock the fire was well under control. The losses, as nearly as can be estimated, are as follows: George W. Reid & Co., mahogany and rose-wood veneers, occupying the first floor of No. 170 Centre-street, and the basement of Nos. 170 and 172; loss on stock and machinery, $25,000. F. Eickhorn, cutlery and grinding, occupying the first floor of No. 172: loss on stock and machinery, $25,000. A. P. Birmingham, picture-frame maker, occupying second floor of Nos. 170 and 172; loss on stock and machinery, $18,000. Heyenga & Ruthenberg, manufacturers of briar-wood pipes, occupying the third floor, loss on stock and machinery $35,000. Carl Hollender & Co., fancy walnut ornaments and scroll-work, occupying the fourth floor, lose on stock and machinery $15,000; insured in the Great Western Company for $4,000. Scheerer & Gress, wood-turners, occupying the fifth floor, lose on stock and machinery $6,000. The building, leased by Messrs. Heyenga & Ruthenberg from the Irving estate, was damaged $20,000; insured. Alonzo R. Peck's paper-collar factory, No. 163 Centre-street, was damaged slightly by water. He will not suspend business, however.

Herman Wagner's two-story frame dwelling, One Hundredth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was damaged $25 by fire, yesterday. Insured for $1,800 in the Excelsior Company.

The premises of Samuel Guthrie, painter, in the basement of No. 333 Bowery, were damaged $25 by fire, yesterday evening.

A fire discovered yesterday evening in the basement of No. 12 John-street, was extinguished without damage.

The residence of Mrs. Josie Hudson, No. 242 West Fifty-fifth-street, was damaged $200 by fire yesterday. Insured.

A fire in the sub-cellar of No. 25 Barclay-street, yesterday, was extinguished without damage.

The brown-stone front house No. 143 East Forty-fourth-street, occupied by Charles Leopold, was damaged $200 by fire yesterday.

The frame stable No. 337 East Twenty-eighth-street, owned by John B. Turner, was damaged $250 by fire yesterday.

Louis Bendt's dwelling, No. 10 Delancey-street, was damaged $50 by fire last night.

A wood-house in the rear of William Peters' dry-goods store caught fire last night. Detectives Brennan and Mahoney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, extinguished the fire without damage.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Park Commissioners met yesterday to open bids for a series of ornamental base and lamp-posts in connection with the flag-staff in Union-square, and for bronze-work on the City Hall Park fountain. Commissioner Stebbins was in the chair, and Controller Green was present. The following-named firms were declared to be the lowest bidders: For ornamental basin, &c., Wm. L. Miller & Co., at $4,000. For bronze-work on City Hall fountain, George Fischer & Brother, at $3,000. The board then went into session for the transaction of regular business. A quantity of old and useless material was ordered to be sold at auction. Bills to the following amounts were audited: For maintenance, $746 95; for construction, $2,266 28; for maintenance of Museum of Natural History building, $233 61. On the report of the Special Committee it was ordered that Catharine M. Graham, executrix of the late Frederick L. Yates, be paid the sum of $1,529 64, in full for damages to the property of the estate on Ninety-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. A resolution was adopted making a requisition on the Controller to issue $300,000 worth of stock, under section 6, chapter 756, of the laws of 1873. The board then adjourned.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Ada Beaumont, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Alice Mansfield, Miss Alma Stanton, Miss Madeline Stanton, Miss Augusta Stuart, Miss Dora Temple, Samuel Colville, W. B. Cahill, Harry Taylor, John Wray, H. A. Cripps, Arthur E. Hillier, Jas. Barrett, Geo. T. Rowe, John Lancaster, Mrs. Cahill and child, Miss Garney, Mrs. M. D. Cranch, Miss Cranch, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Stackhouse and infant, Mr. Messeter, wife, children and servants, Herminio Quesada, Felix T. Canton, Rev. J. T. Dower and wife, Mr. Haslam, Mr. Nixon, S. Fenton, Mr. Hamilton, B. Keith, J. B. Schelt, George Ayres and wife, Miss Applegate, Timothy Sullivan, H. S. Harrington, P. J. Kennedy, H. C. Kidd, Dr. T. T. Marrin and wife, S. Bridges, J. H. Betts, Mr. Bacon, T. Chilvers, Miss Eaton, Hugh Hauratty, Mrs. Ellen Davies, Miss Agnes Crane, Louis Doviso and wife, Miss Lizzie Buxton, Miss Agnes McQueen, P. S. Haywood, Fr. Foley, Miss Mary Dowling, Miss Gallagher, Geo. Houston, Rev. C. L. Vanquelbelberge, R. W. Bligh, Master Bligh, E. Bibby, Miss Mary Power, Miss Mary Keneberry, Miss Bridget Nugent, Miss Maria Lamb, Miss Lizzie Byrne, Miss Teresa McGovern, Mr. Hasslacher, John J. Tobin, Wm. Reade, A. Willis, J. J. Skuce, Edward Airey, P. A. Walsh, Stephen Cassidy, Alfred Relf, Mr. Harvey, Miss Sullivan, Miss Nora Stanton, Miss Mary A. Stanton, Mrs. Mary Quinn, James Crane, Arthur Crane.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—R. G. Gardner, Mrs. M. A. Gardner, Mrs. Kirkhoff, G. Simmons S. Roberts, M. C. Cuttle, Mrs. Cuttle, Miss J. Griffiths, W. J. McLean, Mrs. S. M. Baxter, Mrs. Hoey and infant, D. Lathrop, F. Weber, J. L. Williams, E. E. Perry, J. B. De Cue, O. Selecke, M. C. Barkett, W. S. Gurney, H. Powell, J. Young, M. J. Donnelly, Miss M. A. Sanders, A. Manlore and lady, Miss E. S. Kinnard, W. D. Cochrane, Mrs. J. Seale and child, W. Bell and lady, J. McBride, J. Humpage and lady, Master Fred. Humpage, Miss Alice Kennedy, John Kennedy, Miss M. Cornerford, A. Thompson and lady, Miss A. Thompson, A. Forrester, P. Meeks, F. Walker, Miss J. Walker, Mrs. Walker, L. Feinstein and lady, Maurice Feinstein, J. Patterson and lady, Mr. Berdin and lady, D. Leesow, Miss Jeffries Lewis, Miss Amy Crawford, Miss Louisa Anderson, Miss B. Egerton, Rose Allenge, Lottie Charlton, Miss Marie Forrest, Mrs. Helen Hayes.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Miss Le Clerq and maid, Mr. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. B. Kenny and daughter, W. A. Jones, Mrs. J. Paley and daughter, T. Regdel, Mrs. A. Davies and 2 daughters, T. W. Stack, Mrs. Kate McInnery, Mr. Pritchett, J. B. Woodworth, John Walsh, Rev. H. James, D. B. Christy, Jas. Lee and wife, T. H. Nicholl and wife and 3 daughters, Mrs. L. Wells, Mrs. A. Walmsley, C. Thorne and wife, Mrs. E. Prendergast, Mrs. G. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes and child, Mrs. Ann Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Olsen, John Kom, Paul Newman, Mrs. R. Davies and 2 daughters, Miss Jane Oliver, Miss Jennie Oliver, Mrs. M. Bowers and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:08 | Sun sets....7:01 | Moon rises...10:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:21 | Gov.Island.12:10 | Hell Gate..1:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Aug. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Wyoming, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah, Ga.; Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Mare Island, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Prudentia, (Norw.,) Gemedere, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Borzene, (Ital.,) Juginee, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Christan, (Swed.,) Larsen, Montevideo, Tetens & Bockmann; Abram Young, (Br.,) Farnsworth, Rotterdam, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Adelia Carlton, Washburn, Hong Kong, Salter & Livermore.

Brigs Wilhelmina, (Ger.,) Knuth, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, (Br.,) Holloway, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McCall; Calzin Stessero, (Ger.,) Reggensack, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) McDonald, Hautsport, &c., C. W. Berteaux.

Schrs. Delmar, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., J. Patterson; Freedom, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S.; Rubina, (Br.,) Lecord, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Lillie Wells, Warren, Fernandina, Fla., John Boynton's Sons; Robert Myham, Phillips, St. Kitts, W. L. Jones & Lough; Mary G. Curran, Mullen, N. P., B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam July 26, with mdse. and 216 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 10, 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke steamer E. M. Arndt, (Ger.,) from Stettin and Havre, for New-York, under canvas, having broken her propeller on the 14th of July, in lon. 34; needed no assistance; the 400 passengers were all well.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool July 31 and Queenstown Aug. 1, with mdse. and 91 cabin and 751 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Aug. 11, lat. 37 14, lon. 74 40, spoke bark Carlton, of Boston, hence for Sagua.

Steam-ship Columbia, Curtis, Havana Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde. Aug. 8, off Cape Florida, exchanged signals with a Cromwell steamer bound S.; 10th, lat. 33 07, lon. 76 53, passed schr. Mary Mangam, (of Staten Island,) bound N., with loss of foremast and foretopmast, and boat gone.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre July 31, and Brest Aug. 2, with mdse. and 171 passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool July 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 64 cabin and 281 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London June 10, and Isle of Wight 14th, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) Hinke, Bremen July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) Rabe, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and 24 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Fannie, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Chapman, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with 615 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Bark Hermod, (Norw.,) Krog, Dublin 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Star of Hope, (Ger.,) Petersen, Arbrath June 26, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Morgensen, Bristol 37 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. July 31, lat. 45 30, lon. 42 13, spoke brig Ernest, (Ger.) Kuyper, from Minatitlan for Falmouth, 67 ds. out; supplied her with provisions.

Bark Chinoos, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Tralee 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Harold Haarfager, (Norw.,) Ryaland, Bergen 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Anna, (Aust.,) Vidochich, Port Said 93 ds., with scrap-iron to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Wega, (Ger.,) Brandhoff, London 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Solstice, (Norw.,) Samuelsen, Greenock 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Eldorado, (Norw.,) Thomassen, Antwerp 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ludwig, (Norw.,) Andersen, Gloucester 28 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Adjutor, (Norw.,) Johannsen, St. Nazaire 42 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and 31 passengers to J. A. Paull.

Bark Silo (Norw.,) Tellefsen, Havre 36 days, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Adelgunde (Ger.), Tutsmuths, Liverpool Nov. 14, via Queenstown July 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & co.

Barg Trafik, (Norw.,) Frostrus, Bristol, Eng., 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Richard Pearse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bartaby, Palermo 52 ds., with mdse. to Devlin & Rose—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Gessner, (Ger.,) Christoffus, Bremen July 5, with mdse. and passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Prindses Louise, (Norw.,) Trenen, Sligo 38 ds., in ballast to Tetens and Bockmann.

Bark Hattie M, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Cunningham, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Lyn, (Norw.,) Wold, Cardiff 54 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Fido, (Norw.,) Jansen, late Madsen, Hamburg 57 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. July 19, lat. 44 20, lon. 37, during a heavy gale from N. W., Capt. Madsen was washed overboard from the jibboom and lost.

Brig Lagertha, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Dunkirk 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Typhon, (Norw.,) Beck, Hamburg 63 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann. Aug. 2, lat. 41, lon. 66, spoke bark Meerkonig, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, for New-York.

Brig Whittaker, Cotton, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Morford, Parson, Satilla River, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Branch & Sons—vessel to master.

Schr. H. E. Russell, Maheffey, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Baley, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Lock, Virginia.

Schr. Maggie D. Marsten, (of Rockland,) Hooper, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with 420 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Schr. Ella G. McLean, Cook, St. John, N. B. 8 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Lena Breed, Wheeler, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Alexandria, for Stonington.

Schr. Bessie Black, (of St. John,) Ludlow, Porto Rico 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to J. D. Winchester & Co.

Schr. J. H. Cook, Marshall, Rockport, Me.

Schr. L. M. Pierce, Hill, Portland, with lumber to Cole & Remsen.

Schr. D. Kahn, Carroll, Boston.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Jones, Providence.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Kate Forster, Harding, Boston.

Schr. Planet, Green, Newport.

Schr. Menita, Adams, Stockton, Me., with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, French, Port Caledonia, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Pavillion, Lincott, Providence.

Schr. Success, Richard, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Howard Holder, Holder, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Fair Dealer, Higgins, Dennisport, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Bisbee, Calais, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Pawtucket.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wigwam, Fields, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Empire, Kane, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. John Boynton, Langley, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mist, Robinson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. George B. Markle, Bishop, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Montauk, Bush, Brookhaven.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Old Zack, Fish, New-London.

Schr. Scotia, Wilcox, Nova Scotia, with fish to Geo Moon.

Schr. Olive, Warren, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. George W. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Somerset.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Providence.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. General Howard, Atkins, Gardiner, with lumber to Bell Bros.

Schr. William C. Bee, Chester, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silver Spray, Newan, Port Caledonia, with coal to order.

Schr. Horison, Leet, Pawtucket.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Providence.

Schr. American Eagle, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Brasos, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hodgdon, Hartford.

WIND—Sundown, fresh S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Europa, for Glasgow; Morro Castle, for Havana; Zodiac, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Richmond; brig Fede in Dio, for Queenstown.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—The steamer Wilmington arr. here yesterday afternoon, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12.—The steam-ship Darien, from Liverpool, arr. with a large cargo of assorted merchandise.

EUROPEAN MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 12.—The White Star line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Aug. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

The Cunard line steam-ship Calabria, McMickan, and the National line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, both from New-York Aug. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning, the former at 3 o'clock.

The Inman line City of Brooklyn, Capt. Jones, from New-York Aug. 2, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MOVILLE, Aug. 12.—The Anchor line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Munroe, from New-York Aug. 2, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 12.—The steam-ship Moselle, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, arr. here to-day.

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